





AN

1757

ANSWER

TO A

Late SCURRILOUS PAMPHLET,

Published by

One *BAKER* and his ACCOMPLICES  
Respecting Dr. *James's* Powder,

AND

Sold at a PUBLIC-HOUSE in the Liberties of  
the *Fleet*.

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— *Moveat cornicula risum*  
*Furtivis nudata coloribus.*

HOR.



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L O N D O N:

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## A N S W E R, &amp;c.

**F**OR some Time past a Pamphlet has been sold at a *Punch-House*, (probably because no Book-seller would be concerned in it) more replete with Scandal, Malice, and Untruths, than perhaps any one that ever yet appear'd in the World. And tho' Dr. *James*, the Subject of this notorious Performance, may not think it worthy of an Answer, yet I, as a Friend to Truth, and to prevent the Public from being most egregiously impos'd upon, the Thing principally aimed at in that Essay, must in few Words relate some Facts which have come to my Knowledge, and which are attested in the Manner that will be seen hereafter. It gives me Concern that in this Undertaking, I am obliged to rake up the Ashes of the Dead; and if *Baker* had the Regard he pretends to for the deceased *Schwanberg* he would never have put me under a Necessity of doing it. But his Attachment to his dear Friend and the Public seems to be utterly superseded by that Regard which he pays to his dearer self.

I am unwilling to trouble the Reader with any Part of that idle Performance, but as this Pamphlet would not be intelligible without it, I must ask his Pardon for introducing him to such an Acquaintance; and that it may give him as little Disgust as possible, I promise to be as short as the Nature of the Subject will permit.

We begin then with giving a most glaring Instance of the virtuous Mr. *Baker's* Truth and Integrity, which you will please to take from his Address to the Public.

As the Public in general may be interested in the following

\* following extraordinary Proceedings, I think it a  
 \* Duty incumbent upon me, to communicate to them  
 \* the Truth, and nothing but Truth; in order to  
 \* vindicate the Ashes of, perhaps, as great a Man, as  
 \* ever graced and served this Island for Centuries past.  
 \* And that the Public may no longer be deceived, and  
 \* without Reason prejudiced against these most valu-  
 \* able Medicines, it is no more than expedient that  
 \* we should give some Account, not only of the In-  
 \* ventor, but also of the Right the Proprietor has to  
 \* both the Medicines, and the Opportunities he had  
 \* of learning how to prepare and administer them for  
 \* several Years, in consequence of an intimate Ac-  
 \* quaintance that subsisted between them, till the  
 \* time of the Inventor's Death.

\* As for the Inventor then, he was no less a Man  
 \* than the ingenious and truly learned Baron *Schwan-*  
 \* *berg*, who, at his first Appearance on the Stage of  
 \* Life, surprized Mankind with his uncommon Judg-  
 \* ment, and was, in *Germany*, universally accounted,  
 \* what in *England* we call a First-rate Genius. As  
 \* the Generality of my Countrymen, however, have  
 \* a natural Dislike to foreign Genealogy, we shall  
 \* instead of tracing his lineal Descent from one of the  
 \* noblest Families in *Germany*, content ourselves with  
 \* giving a brief, tho' impartial Account of his moral  
 \* Dispositions and acquired Learning; since the for-  
 \* mer evince him a Man of the strictest Virtue and  
 \* Integrity; and the latter proves not only the Ex-  
 \* tent of his Genius, but also his indefatigable Indus-  
 \* try and incomparable Advances in abstruse Chemis-  
 \* try. As for his moral Dispositions the most rigid  
 \* and devout Casuist could only have found fault with  
 \* one of them, which was Credulity; a Vice in most  
 \* other Men, but in him, only a constitutional Im-  
 \* perfection, which never exerted itself except to  
 \* the Prejudice of himself and Family; for tho' he let  
 \* no

‘ no Phenomenon in Nature escape, without exploring  
 ‘ its Properties, and investigating its Causes accord-  
 ‘ ing to the strictest Principles of modern Philosophy;  
 ‘ yet if an artful or designing Man happened to ply  
 ‘ him with specious Promises, and unbounded As-  
 ‘ surances of Friendship and Honesty, he forthwith  
 ‘ fell, in some respect or other, a Victim to the Chi-  
 ‘ canery and Baseness of his supposed worthy Ac-  
 ‘ quaintance.

‘ This Gentleman, whose Integrity was equal to  
 ‘ his Learning, both of which were as great as ever  
 ‘ concurred to adorn a human Mind, never, wilfully,  
 ‘ broke his Word, and spared no Pains to instruct me  
 ‘ in making, and in safely administering those invalu-  
 ‘ able Medicines, which he had the greatest Happiness  
 ‘ to be the Inventor of, and which I did, with Suc-  
 ‘ cess, for several Years, in the Life-time of this  
 ‘ worthy and ingenious Man; for he appeared at a  
 ‘ Time when Chymistry so much engrossed the Study  
 ‘ of the *German* Nobility, that the Man who was not  
 ‘ an expert Chymist was not thought to have had the  
 ‘ Advantages of a liberal Education, and consequently  
 ‘ could not have free Access into the most polite  
 ‘ Company and Conversation. This Circumstance  
 ‘ raised his natural Emulation, and soon enabled him  
 ‘ to excel his Contemporaries in that great Science, the  
 ‘ Advantages of which are now sufficiently known to  
 ‘ Mankind.’

Now to give a Specimen of Mr. *Baker*’s Veracity,  
 it may not be improper to insert the following  
 Affidavit.

**J**OHAN BEVIS, of the Parish of St. James, Cler-  
 kenwell, in the County of *Middlesex*, Doctor in  
 Physic, maketh Oath, and faith, that in or about the  
 Year one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, he  
 this Deponent well knew a Person called Mr. *Schwan-*  
*berg*, and sometimes the Baron *Schwanberg*, who as  
 a poor, indigent Man, visited this Deponent at his



House in *Buckingham-Street*, *York-buildings*, where he was often relieved by Money, Victuals and Cloaths, till he behaved dishonestly, *Mr. Schwanberg* having then, as he solemnly declared to this Deponent, no other Way of supporting himself but by cleaning Lac'd Cloaths; and this Deponent saith, that he observed that the said *Schwanberg's* Thoughts were much set on Chemical Processes, for finding the Philosopher's Stone, but no ways with a View to Medicine, to which he did never once in this Deponent's Hearing, offer the least Pretences, but on the contrary proved himself to this Deponent to be very ignorant thereof; that having got a venereal Distemper, he had suffered it to proceed to such a length as obliged him to disclose his Case to this Deponent, and asked his Advice, and this Deponent did order and paid for the Medicines which cured the said *Schwanberg* out of his own Pocket, without expecting or receiving any Gratification or Repayment for so doing.\* And this Deponent further saith, that he was informed by *Dr. Sigismund Frobenius*, Fellow of the Royal-Society of *London*, that he well knew the said *Schwanberg* in *Germany*, that he was a Native of the Marquisate of *Baruth*, a younger Brother of a Notary, and that he had falsely assumed the Title of a Baron and a near Relation of Prince *Eugène* of *Savoy*; and this Deponent saith, that he received much the same Accounts of the said *Mr. Schwanberg's* Birth-place, Family and Imposture, from one *Mr. Solomon Hennerici*, a *German*, and a man of good Repute and Character, as he had received from *Dr. Frobenius*; which said Informations of the said *Frobenius* and *Hennerici*, this Deponent believes to be true; and this Deponent further saith, that the said *Schwanberg* did shew this Deponent a Manuscript, which he, *Schwan-*

\* If *SCHWANBERG'S Aurum Horizontale*, is, as *BAKER* asserts, an infallible Cure for this Disease, 'tis amazing to me that he did not take it himself.



berg, pretended to be Author of, on the Duties of a Prince, and of a Minister of State, written in *Latin*, with which Language the said *Schwanberg* appeared to this Deponent to be but very little acquainted ; but this Deponent was informed by the said Dr. *Frobenius* and *Solomon Henerici* aforesaid, and which he believes to be true, that the said Manuscript was not composed and written by the said *Schwanberg*, but had been stolen by the said *Schwanberg* from an *Italian* Gentleman who lodged in the said *Schwanberg's* Brother's House.

J. BEVIS.

*Sworn at my Chambers the 18th Day  
of Nov. 1752, before me, P. Holford.*

Dr. *Bevis* being desired to explain what he meant by *Schwanberg's* behaving dishonestly in the preceding Affidavit, gave an Answer which bears so hard on the moral Character of the deceased *Schwanberg*, that the Author of this Pamphlet does not chuse to publish it : But in order to let the Public into the State of this pretended Nobleman's Affairs, to whose Estate *Baker* administer'd, we shall insert the following Certificate from Mr. *Marchant*, Master of the Workhouse of *St. Martin's in the Fields*.

**T**HIS is to certify, that upon Application made to the Church-wardens and Overseers of *St. Martin in the Fields*, in the Year 1744, on the Behalf of *William Schwanberg a Lunatic*, I received their Orders to take him to a House at *Bethnal-Green*, a Place where we send our Lunatics ; accordingly I took him from his Lodgings in *Exeter-street* to *Bethnal-Green*, in the Company of a Person who said he was his Relation or Friend : And there in a few Weeks he died, and was buried at the Parish Expence.

Witness my Hand,  
J. Marchant.

So that after all Mr. *Baker's* Parade and Grimace, this illustrious Nobleman, whose Genealogy he declines entering into, as not suiting the Taste of the *English*, this first-rate Genius, and Man possessed of all Virtues, turns out a Person of very obscure Birth, extremely illiterate, a common Impostor (of which another notorious Instance will be given in the Sequel) and so destitute of Friends, tho' Mr. *Baker* was his Intimate, that he was kept and buried by the Parish.

In the Summer of 1726 or 1727, Dr. *James* being then a Student at *Oxford*, resided for some Months at the House of Mr. *Bruch*, an Apothecary at *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*. At this Time an epidemical Fever raged extremely in that Country, as well as in many Parts of *England*, which by no Means yielded to the common Methods of Treatment, and carried off great Numbers of the working People during the Harvest, and for some Time after it. The Doctor, upon reading the Works of the ever celebrated *Sydenham*, had observ'd, that Antimonial Vomits, mentioned by that great Author, were attended with much better Effects than any he had ever seen from those of *Ipecacuanha*, which the reigning Practice of that Time had substituted in the Room of Antimonials. This made Dr. *James* suspect, that, besides the Emetic Quality of some Antimonial Preparations, this Mineral was possess'd of certain Properties, which rendered it capable of extinguishing continual Fevers, as readily as the Bark cures Intermittents, and in this Opinion he was farther confirmed by a very remarkable Passage in *Boerhaave's Aphorisms*. The Author is speaking of the Small Pox, and says, *Correctio specifica niti debet invento remedio opposito illi Veneno contagioso, quod tum parva mole susceptum reliqua parit, ut effecta; quale inveniri posse, comparatio Historiæ Antidotorum et Indoles Mali, faciunt sperare; et ad indagandum impellit, maxima hinc futura humano generi utilitas. In Stibio et Mercurio ad magnam penetrabilitatem arte deductis,*

‘ *deductis, nec tamen salina acrimonia nimium corrosivis*  
‘ *sed bene unitis, ut quæramus incitat aliquis horum*  
‘ *aliquando successus.*’

As neither *Baker* nor any of his Adherents can be supposed to understand *Latin*, I shall for their Satisfaction translate the whole Passage into *English*.

‘ The specific Correction of this (Variolose) Poison, ought to depend upon the discovery of a Remedy opposite in its Nature to that contagious Poison, which received into the Body in so small a Bulk, produces such Effects; such as the comparing the History of Antidotes with the Nature of this Disorder give room to hope may one day be discovered, and the great Use it would be of to the human Species, should be a motive to our making such an Enquiry. The Success which has sometimes attended the Use of Antimony and Mercury brought by Art to a great degree of Penetrability, not rendered too corrosive by acrimonious Salts, but intimately united, incites us to seek for such an Antidote in these.’

*Boerhaave* is here speaking of such an Antidote as is capable of effectually putting a stop to the variolose Fevers and absolutely preventing the Eruptions, and all their Consequences, so as to cure the distemper in the first Stage, without suffering it to proceed any farther.

A thousand Hints in the old Chemical Writers, too long to take particular Notice of in this Place, contributed to confirm *Dr. James* farther in the Opinion he had conceived of these Remedies; tho’ the above mentioned should seem to be sufficient, for a Remedy capable of curing the Fever of the Small Pox in this manner, must undoubtedly promise fair for the Cure of other Fevers of the inflammatory Kind.

The Doctor communicated the Suspicions he had of the Febrifuge Virtues of Antimony and Mercury to *Mr. Bruch*, who, being a Person of very good Understanding,



standing, was prevailed upon to try Antimonials of various Kinds, both with and without Mercurials; and these Methods were attended with such Success, that tho' before scarce one in seven recovered, Mr. *Bruch* lost very few Patients after the Knowledge of these Medicines, and perhaps not one of the Epidemical Fever, it being taken off or rendered intermittent, in almost every Instance.

This Success was sufficient to encourage the Doctor to proceed in his Enquiries relative to the antifebrile Virtues of Antimony. Accordingly for about ten Years, he employ'd a great deal of his Time in making Experiments upon all the known Preparations of Antimony, and combining that Mineral with various other Substances, in different manners, in order to bridle the too exorbitant Operation of some of its Preparations on the one hand, and on the other to avoid reducing it to an inactive Calx, as is the Case in some of its Preparations. When the Doctor had arrived at a due Knowledge of the proper medium, in or about the Year 1737, and four Years before he ever heard of *Schwanberg's* Name, he actually articulated with a Person in the Country, or at least a Draught of Articles was drawn up, for the public Sale of the very Medicine in Question. And the late Mr. *Ford* perused the said draught which he well remembred, and spoke of it not a Fortnight before his death, and the Attorney who drew it is ready to make an Affidavit of the Fact.

In September 1740, Dr. *James* remov'd to London, and on the 10th. of June 1741, sign'd Articles for writing the *Medicinal Dictionary*. Some few Months after this, Captain *Morke*, a Person who at that time acted as a Sort of Steward or Agent for one Mr. *Wintrop* of New-York, being at Dr. *James's* Lodgings, the Doctor shew'd Captain *Morke* some of his Medicine, made up into a Pill, which the Doctor intended to take that Night; upon which *Morke* produced



duced some small Pills out of a Phial, and told the Doctor they were made by one *Baron Schwanberg*, a *German*, who was in such indigent Circumstances as to be almost starving: Upon this the Doctor desired *Morke* to bring this Person to him which he accordingly did some Days after. Every one who understands Physic must be sensible that the Explication of the Jargon of the old Chemists is the most difficult part to execute of a *Medicinal Dictionary*. The greatest Help the Doctor had in the Execution of this Part of his Work was from *Rulandus*, who wrote a *Chemical Dictionary* on purpose to explain the old Chemical Terms. But as these were explained partly in *Latin*, partly in *High Dutch*; the Doctor being utterly unacquainted with the last mentioned Language, thought it very fortunate that he had met with a *German*, who at last pretended to understand Chemistry, that would for a Stipend of Ten Shillings a Week, attend him, in order to facilitate this part of his Work. In this, however, he found himself in a great Measure disappointed, for *Schwanberg* was only capable of explaining the Words, and understood nothing of the Things. His principal Employment therefore was to translate *Bartholomæ Zoru Botanologia* from *German* into bad *French*, which the Doctor translated into English for the use of the *Medicinal Dictionary*.

During the time of *Schwanberg's* being with the Doctor on the Occasion above mentioned, he had often asserted, that he knew how to prepare the Medicine called by *Paracelsus Mercurius Corallinus* or *Corallatus*, which *Helmont*, and after him *Glauber*, called sometimes *Aurum Horizontale*, and sometimes *Mercurius Diaphoreticus*. Upon which the Doctor told him, that if he was acquainted with that Medicine, it was astonishing to him that he should want Money; and said he would give him a Thousand Pounds for the Secret of preparing it. *Schwanberg*  
closed.

closed with this Proposition, and the conditional Bond was given which *Baker* has made so much Noise about, and at last Printed. But the Conditions of the Bond were performed on neither Side, because *Schwanberg*, as will appear was no more acquainted with the *Aurum Horizontale* than his Friend *Baker* is with Truth and Decency.

'Tis unnecessary to embarrass the Reader in this Place with a Volume of Quotations from *Paracelsus* and *Helmont*; it may suffice to say in general, that the Characters of the Mercury, which is thus extoll'd by the abovementioned Authors, are, that it is fix'd in the Fire, so as to bear any Degree of Heat without flying off; that it never salivates; that it acts only as a very mild Diaphoretic; that it cures all Manner of Scurvies, Consumptions, Gout, and the Venereal Disease, without causing any the least violent Efforts; and that it is an universal Medicine. How far the *Aurum Horizontale* of *Schwanberg* and *Baker* answer these Characters, will be seen in the Sequel. In the mean time if *Baker* will produce Twenty Grains of such a Medicine, or, as one of the Characters says in the *Alchymist*, "as much as will cure the Itch," he shall receive from the Author of this Pamphlet twenty Guineas a Grain; and Dr. *James* shall pay him the thousand Pounds he talks of so abundantly.

By the way, any one who has seen the *Alchymist* acted, will the more readily understand *Baker's* Pamphlet, and upon being introduced to this great Chemist, will probably trace many of the Features of his Elder Brother *FACE*.

As what *Glauber* says of the *Aurum Horizontale* is but short, I shall give it the Reader as it stands in his Works.

"Vulgar Mercury, by virtue of our secret Salmiac,  
 "may be so purified in the Space of one Day, as the  
 "Day following, by one only Abstraction of the  
 Water

“ Water of Saltaberis, it may be coagulated into a  
 “ red fix’d Medicine, which swift Mortification,  
 “ Coagulation, or Fixation, was highly esteemed by  
 “ *Paracelsus* and *Helmont*. This Mercury *Paracel-*  
 “ *sus* insignized with the Title of *Coralline Mercury*,  
 “ and celebrated the same with this illustrious Phrase,  
 “ that in the whole Nature of Things, there was not  
 “ any Remedy more excellent for yielding Relief  
 “ in the Gout and French Disease; adding, that it  
 “ recreates the Mind of the Artist, because it hath  
 “ entrance into Gold, and with the same is convert-  
 “ ed into Gold, and so not a few impoverished Che-  
 “ mists may again be stored with Riches—But since  
 “ the Death of this Philosopher, you shall not  
 “ find, that there hath been one or other of the Pro-  
 “ fessors of Chymistry unto this Day, who could  
 “ prepare such a red fixed Mercury. The Reason  
 “ hereof is, because none of the Sons of Art could  
 “ comprehend the Water of *Saltaberis*, by which  
 “ Mercury is to be brought to a fixed redness; none,  
 “ I say, untill *Helmont*, that most Learned Philo-  
 “ sopher of our Age, discovered himself, witnessing  
 “ that he also could prepare such Mercury, which  
 “ he insignized with the Name of *Horizontal Gold*,  
 “ affirming it would sufficiently supply whatsoever  
 “ the Physician and Surgeon should need.

“ In like manner that most expert Philosopher  
 “ *Nuysemantius* wrote of such a Mercury, testifying  
 “ that two or three Grains of it only being taken in  
 “ some Confortative, would purge out all Impurities  
 “ from the Human Body. Indeed *He mont* expresses  
 “ this in other Words, yet by them intimates, that  
 “ it purgeth out all Filth from the Veins. Behold  
 “ three famous Men serving instead of the Marpesian  
 “ Columns of all Hermetic Philosophy and Medi-  
 “ cine; for they have excellently written of this  
 “ Mercury; yet to the Inventions of these none of  
 “ their Successors have added any Thing, but have  
 been

“ been still and quiet, shunning the Labour of pre-  
 “ paring an Universal Medicine. Whosoever is seiz-  
 “ ed with a Desire of succouring the Misery of the  
 “ Sick, he will do better for Publick Good, in using  
 “ such a fixed Mercury, rather for expelling the  
 “ Cruelty of a Tyrannical Gout, and the French  
 “ Disease, than for Goldmaking, unless so far as he  
 “ hath Need to use the same for necessary Ali-  
 “ ments.”

Having premised thus much of the Properties of the *Mercurius Corallinus*, *Mercurius Diaphoreticus*, or *Aurum Horizontale*. I shall in the next Place give the exact Process of that Preparation which *Schwanberg* thought himself capable of imposing on Dr. *James* for this celebrated Medicine, and I expect that *Baker* should return me thanks for this kind Information, because at the Death of *Schwanberg* he did not know it. And when he does, I wish him much Joy of the Secret.

### The DISSOLVENT.

“ TAKE of pure Nitre twelve Pounds; Powder of Bricks, very dry, thirty six Pounds, let them be well mixed, and divided into three equal Parts, the which put into well coated Retorts and place them in a Reverberating Furnace, gradually encreasing the Fire until the Operation is finished; let your Vessel cool, break your Retorts, and powder the *Magma*, and put it again into coated Retorts, and pour on each the Spirit which was before distilled. urging the Fire gradually to the last Degree, as in the preceding Operation. Take Care of the Spirit, and put it altogether into a Bottle well stop'd. Then take six Pounds of fresh Nitre and calcine it gently, until it be ready to melt, then let it cool, powder and sift it thro' a Hair Sieve, then put it into a well coated Retort, and pour upon it gradually the whole Quantity of Spirit you had before drawn off, and let it stand in Digestion in



in a gentle Heat twenty four Hours. Afterwards gently abstract the Phlegm, which you may compute about one eighth Part ; change your Receiver and lute on another, and gradually encrease your Fire for about twelve Hours to the highest Degree."

*N. B.* If you would encrease the fuming, reiterate the Operation and put into your Retort 3 Pounds of the Filings of Iron, and draw of as before, and you will have the most exalted and most concentrated Spirit that can be drawn from Nitre.

### *The* PRECIPITANT.

"**F**ILL a large Retort about one third full of Urine which has stood some Days, or Weeks, or of fresh Urine. Put into it a few small Lumps of the best Stone Quick-Lime fresh made, which will make the Urine hiss, then put in more Lime till the Urine rises in the Vessel about one half, but let the Quick Lime be put in gradually. Place the Retort in a Sand Heat, lute on a Receiver with Flower and Water spread on brown Paper, encrease the Fire gradually, till the Urine boils gently, taking care it does not rise into the Receiver. Continue this Heat till near the one half of the Urine is distill'd into the Receiver. Let all cool, and put the Spirit in the Receiver into a Glass Vessel, which stop with a Glass Stopper.

Take about the same Quantity of this Spirit as before, which is very Alkaline and Acrid, put to it Quick-Lime as before, lute the Receiver to the Retort well, and carefully, with a wet Bladder, distil with the same Cautions as before, and keep the Spirit well stopped, with a Glass Stopper, over which tye a wet Bladder.

This is made stronger if distilled with fresh Lime again, and the more so the oftener the Distillation

is repeated. But it is said, that no Vessels are strong enough to contain it in the seventh Distillation."

## AURUM HORIZONTALE,

according to SCHWANBERG.

"**T**AKE two Pounds of the above described fuming Spirit of Nitre, and an equal Weight of crude Quick Silver. Let the Quick Silver dissolve in the Spirit, avoiding the Fumes which are very pernicious. When the Heat, Ebullition, and Fuming are over, and only a very small Globule of Quick-Silver remains to be dissolved, pour in a very small Quantity of Water, to prevent the Quick-Silver from running into Chrystals. Then immediately pour in a sufficient Quantity of the above describ'd urinous Spirit. Filtre the whole thro' Paper, pour more of the *Spirit of Urine* upon the Filter'd Liquor, and a Precipitation will ensue; filtre the Liquor as before; and precipitate again till little or no Precipitation ensues upon the Affusion of the *Spirit of Urine*. When the precipitated Matter, which is white, is pretty dry, put it into a Pipkin made of Earth, set it over the Fire, and let it calcine, stirring all the time with a Knife or Spatula, till it is very red."

Every one the least versed in Chemical Knowledge must know, that this Preparation of Mercury is possessed of very virulent and drastic Qualities, because the stronger the Spirit in which Mercury is dissolv'd, the more stimulating the Medicine thence produced must be. Now the Menstruum or Dissolvent here made use of is the strongest that can be produced from Nitre. And so far is it from answering to the Characters of the *Aurum Horizontale*, that every particle of it flies off in a moderate Degree of Heat; A very few Grains will raise a Salivation; and it is so violent a Vomit and Purge, that it very often wounds

wounds the Stomach and Intestines so as to produce a Discharge of Blood by Vomit, but generally by Stool. A Gentleman is now with me, who was one Night with Dr. *James* at the Goat at Charing Cross, which was then a Tavern, when *Schwanberg* came in a most violent Hurry and Fright, and informed the Doctor that he had given a Dose of this Medicine to a very weak Woman in a Consumption, and it had given her above two hundred Stools, a great Number of which were bloody. And *Schwanberg* was very severely reprimanded by Dr. *James* in this Gentleman's presence for his Imprudence and Temerity.

It is either true that the Process above describ'd was that communicated to Dr. *James* by *Schwanberg*, or it is not true. If it is true, no less a Man than *Baker* or *Face*, could have the Impudence to hint, much less to assert that the Mercurial Medicine described in the Doctor's Specification, is the same as that of *Schwanberg's*, which he calls the *Aurum Horizontale*. If it is not true, or the Doctor was deceived and imposed upon as the celebrated *Boyle* and many others have been, we shall leave *Baker* in the quiet Possession of his Secret, and freely declare, that the Doctor knows nothing of the Matter.

But as *Baker's* Curiosity may lead him to desire to know whence the Doctor learn'd the laborious Purification of Mercury, publish'd in his Specification, I will give him a Quotation from a very celebrated Author, who wrote many Years before the Doctor ever saw *Schwanberg*, and this, 'tis hoped, will convince every rational Creature, that the honour of this Invention at least is not due to *Schwanberg*.

“ In order to produce a Stable and permanent Mixture of Gold with Mercury, the first Thing necessary is, to separate from the latter that Mineral Earth with which it abounds, and is as it were, loaded, that by this means the ethereal Fluid may afterwards act more forcibly on the more pure and subtil Glau-  
bules

bules of the Mercury, and by forcing them effectually into the Pores of the Gold mix them intimately with the pure Earth contained in that Metal. The Mercury prepared in this manner is sometimes called *Virgin Mercury*; and at other times distinguished by the Epithets *Animated*, and *Philosophical*. Tho' this Mercury is with great Expence prepared in different Methods by the Chemists, yet we shall not pretend to form a Judgment of any of them. That Method however describ'd, tho' in Mystical Terms, by the Author who assumes the name of *Philaletha*, in his *Introitus apertus ad oclusum Regis Palatium*, and from him, as the Literati think, tho' somewhat more distinctly, taken by the Author of *Ripheus Redivivus*, is found to answer upon making the Experiment; and is therefore highly celebrated by the more skilful Chemists. But as the Mystical Style of these Authors is not to be comprehended without some thought and Consideration, I shall in plain and intelligible Language, give the Description of animated Mercury, communicated by *Stahl*, and which, from my own Experience, I have found to be accurate and just. This Author then orders common Quick-Silver to be amalgamated with genuine Martial Regulus of Antimony, (for the common Sort does not attract the smallest Particle of Iron) by means of the two Doves of Diana, which many of the Mystical Chemists take to be two Parts of Silver; to which they have been perhaps induced, by some imaginary and hieroglyphical Analogy between Silver and Doves, or, perhaps, by the Authority of *Alexander Suchtenius*, who formerly attempted the Correction of this Species of Mercury, as we may see in his *Traëtat. de S. tim.* 2. But others, and especially *Becher* in *Supplement. Phys. Subter.* asserts, that by these two Doves are meant two Salts, Alkaline Salt, for Instance, and Sal Ammoniac. Both these Opinions are agreeable to Reason and confirmed by Experience;



Experience; but the Process will proceed more expeditiously, if one Part of Regulus of Antimony and two parts of Silver, are melted by means of Fire; and if to these when united, we add Mercury, with a due Quantity of these Salts; and thus make an Amalgama. Then the Amalgama is to be strongly triturated in a Glass Mortar, pouring upon it, at proper Intervals, a sufficient Quantity of Rain Water; which by that means becomes black, and when poured off, exhibits a Powder of the same Colour, which, when kindled, diffuses a fetid Smell, tho' Salts were not used in the Amalgamation. But this Trituration with frequent Affusions of the Rain Water is to be continued, till all the Regulus of Antimony is so effectually washed off, that nothing but the pure Amalgama is left. After this the Amalgama is to be put into a Glass Retort, and the Mercury abstracted by a Sand Heat. By this means the pure Silver is left in the Bottom of the Retort; and this Silver, when mixed with the Regulus of Antimony is again to be amalgamated by the Addition of the Salts, afterwards depurated by the like Trituration, and last of all distilled. When these measures are repeated for at least seven or nine times, a much more pure and subtile Mercury is afforded, which not only acts more powerfully upon other Metals, but also produces more conspicuous and salutary Effects on the human Body. The Mercury must be exalted in this manner, in order to render it fit for the preparation of this celebrated and efficacious Medicine. The Discovery, tho' originally made perfect by Experiments, is nevertheless supported by Reasons, which greatly illustrate it; for whilst the Martial Regulus of Antimony is by its Colliquation, intimately mixed with the minute Globules of the Silver, the Substance of that Fluid, which was before smooth and polished, is, by the angular and irregular parts of the Regulus so changed, that the minute

Parts of the Silver not only acquire unequal Surfaces, but also, have their Interstices rendered smaller, into which, when the Mercury is, by a due Amalgamation, and the mutual Conflict of the Salts, violently and impetuously forced, the gross and impure Earth of the Mercury is, as it were, separated, and torn from its Adhesion with the other Parts, and is afterwards, when the Globules of the Mercury enter smaller and more tortuous Pores, to be absterg'd and removed, together with the heterogeneous Parts of the Regulus, by means of frequent Triturations and Washings."

Whilst *Schwanberg* was employed for Dr. *James* in translating Passages out of German Authors, for the Use of the *Medicinal Dictionary*, he often mentioned to the Doctor two Chemical Medicines which he had learned from Dr. *Frobenius*, a very ingenious Chemist; one of which was, the Lixivium of Oyster-Shells, which *Baker*, (to use his own Phrase) has since *insigniz'd* the LIQUID SHELL; another was, a Powder for Fevers. And so little did he make a Secret of these, that he has many times in the Presence of Dr. *James*, sent the Doctor's Servants, as they are ready to testify, to buy the Ingredients, and directed them to make them. This Fever Powder, Dr. *Frobenius* sold to Mr. *Lile* of *Hampshire*, for a hundred Guineas, at least ten Years before Dr. *James* and *Schwanberg* ever saw each other; and about three or four Years before the Doctor removed out of the Country to *London*, and before he knew there was such a Man in the World as *Schwanberg*, the Doctor was made acquainted with the Process, and then knew it to be the same as is described by *Glauber*, by *Tournefort*, and by *Fredric Hoffman*, before *Schwanberg* was born. This Medicine, Mr. *Goland* an Apothecary in *Bond-street*, now prepares, and has done some Years, from a Receipt he procured from a Domestic of Mr. *Lile's*; and I am informed, Mr. *Shelbo n*, a Chemist, in  
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*Brewer-street*, does the same. Now this Medicine is nearly the same as that which Dr. *James*, in his Affidavit, says he saw made by *Schwanberg*. But he (*Schwanberg*) for want of knowing how to regulate the Fire, and proportion the Ingredients, instead of making a Medicine, made Glass of Antimony, which *Boerhaave* says, is (*fere lethaliter Emeticum*) almost a deadly Vomit; and as such it has operated in many Instances, one of which is set forth in an Affidavit made by Mrs. *Pringle*.

*Baker*, in Page the 5th of his *Address*, plumes himself much on Dr. *James*'s speaking well of *Schwanberg* in the *Medicinal Dictionary*. The Fact is, that Dr. *James* had then, and has at this Time, a good Opinion of that Lixivium of Oister-Shells, which *Baker*, as he says, has *insigniz'd the LIQUID SHELL*. At that time, also, the Doctor had no Experience of *Schwanberg*'s Chemical Knowledge, but believ'd him possessed of some from his own Report and Pretences, having been acquainted with him but a very little time. And *Schwanberg* having represented to the Doctor that he often went to the *George Alehouse*, in *George-Yard, Lombard-street*, where he got a little Money by selling this Lixivium, and that it would be of Service to him to have him mentioned under that Article with Respect, the Doctor permitted that Paragraph to be inserted in the *Medicinal Dictionary*, perhaps with too little Caution, and too much Good-nature; for the very Process for making this Lixivium is in *Emery*.

In p. 5. and some subsequent Pages of *Baker*'s *Address to the Public*, he quotes some Passages from Dr. *James*'s *Treatise on the Gout and Rheumatism*, on which he makes several very arch Remarks.

The Doctor says there, 'that some Years ago  
'there was a Person in Town, utterly ignorant of  
'Physic, who made it his Employment to cure Rheu-  
'matisms amongst the ordinary People,' &c.

Upon

Upon this Occasion *Baker* asserts without Ceremony, and with his usual Confidence, that this Person was *Schwanberg*. In order to inform myself how far this was true, (for I take nothing that falls from *Baker's* Pen for authentic Evidence) I bought the Book, and upon perusing it, find that *Schwanberg's* Name is never once mentioned, nor is there the least room to think he was meant, unless *Baker* should make a very extraordinary Inference, and suppose the Doctor had never any other Acquaintance.

But I am much obliged to *Baker* for being the Instrument of my buying this Pamphlet. For in p. 71, in giving the Case of a Pensioner of *Chelsea-College*, Dr. *James* says, ‘I directed him some Doses of the *Aurum Horizontale*, described in the *Collectanea Chymica Leidensia*.’ This Book I procured, printed in the Year 1684, many Years before either *Schwanberg* or *Baker* was born. And I find in p. 245, in the Process for making the common red Precipitate of Mercury from *Le Mort*, a celebrated Chemist, these Words, ‘*Si Præcipitatum magis fixum rubrum expectatur, quod Paracelso sub nomine Arcani Corallini venit, sequenti modo procedendum.*’ In *English*, thus, ‘If a more fix’d red Precipitate is desired, which *Paracelsus* called *Arcanum Corallinum*, you must proceed thus.’—He then goes on to order Spirit of Nitre to be poured on the red Precipitate a certain Number of Times, and to be as often evaporated from it. Then distilled Vinegar is to be poured upon it, and this is also to be evaporated. Lastly, Spirit of Wine is to be poured upon it, to be distilled from it, to be pour’d upon it again, and again distill’d from it till it comes off acid. Fresh Spirit of Wine is then to be put to it, and again distilled from it. Then says the Author, ‘*Pulvis usui servetur sub nomine Auri Horizontalis.*’ Let the Powder be kept for Use by the Name of *Aurum Horizontale*.’ The same Author, in p. 241, relating the Method of making the same common red Precipitate from *Margrave*, has these Words, ‘*Ex*  
*hoc*



*hoc Præcipitato quoque, qui et pulvis Vigonis dicitur, Chymici conantur præparare suum Aurum Horizontale, cujus processus extat in Paracelso et Helmontio. Hoc modo credunt Mercurium nancisci fixitatem, ut possit fundi instar Auri. Sed experti deprehenderunt fallaciam Processus et Successus. Quem tamen tantopere laudavit Paracelsus, et laudibus extulit Helmontius.*

As it may be some Improvement to *Baker's* Morals to put this into *English*, I shall take the Trouble of doing it for him, as perhaps he may be acquainted with nobody that understands *Latin* enough to translate it.

‘From this Powder (the common red Precipitate) the Chemists endeavour to prepare their *Aurum Horizontale*, the Process of which is extant in *Paracelsus* and *Helmont*. By these means, viz. (those just described before) they believe Mercury acquires such a Fixity as to be capable of being melted like Gold. But those who have try’d, have found the Fallacy of the Process and the Success. On this, however, *Paracelsus* bestows great Encomiums, and *Helmont* excessively praises it.’

Now, as *Baker* probably never heard of the Names of *Paracelsus* or *Helmont*, it may be of use to him to know, that the former was an *Ægyptian* Priest, who wrote a Treatise in *Celtic*, on the Power of Deception, or the Art of throwing Dust in the Eyes; and *Helmont* was an Author who wrote a *Welsh* Dissertation, in the Reign of *Cadwallader* the Great, on the Virtues of *Hasty Pudding*.

Now *Baker* and his Adherents will please to consider, that if this Process mentioned above, was the same as that which *Schwanberg* shew’d Dr. *James*, *Schwanberg* was not the Inventor; if not, ’tis plain, *Schwanberg* did not know it, and consequently meant to impose on him.

In p. 11. of his *Address to the Public*, *Baker* relates a Conversation betwixt Dr. *James*, a Cousin of the  
Person

Person he calls *Mrs. Schwanberg*, and the pretended *Mrs. Schwanberg* herself. The Fact stands thus ; a Daughter of *Schwanberg's*, about eleven Years old, came frequently to the Doctor's House, and several Times told a Person in his Family, that *Baker* came home almost every Night very much fuddled, and frightened her Mammy out of her Wits by Cursing and Swearing ; and upon the whole, the Doctor understood that he used this poor Creature very ill. Upon this the Doctor had an Inclination to render her independent of *Baker*, and accordingly applied to her Cousin to perswade her to obtain a Settlement from *Baker* for her, or otherwise to leave him ; and the Doctor out of Compassion took the Child, and put it to a reputable School.

I must remark, that the Doctor took a great deal of Pains to recommend the Lixivium of Oister-Shells to Mr. *Dicey*, in consequence of which, *Baker* made a Contract with the said *Dicey*, by which he, *Baker*, is supposed to have principally subsisted ever since. The Doctor also, about that Time furnished *Baker* with nine Pounds to pay his Rent, and actually advised *Baker* to take out Administration to *Schwanberg*, and paid a large Bill to Mr. *Robinson* an Attorney, for doing it, which Bill he has now by him, with a Receipt for it, and *Baker* has never since repaid him. And 'tis probable the Doctor would never have done this, if he had had a design upon any Discovery of *Schwanberg's*, but would rather have taken Administration himself. But as this has no relation to the Matter in hand ; we shall proceed to p. 12 and 13 of the same *Address*, where *Baker* has the following Paragraph.

“ In the Beginning of the Year 1747, I was told by Captain *John Clarke*, that Dr. *James* intended to get Letters Patent for *Schwanberg's* Fever Powder, and for his Aurum Horizontale Pill, by the taking of which Pill the Captain said he had been cured of a  
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fixed venereal and scorbutic Case, and declared he never met with any medicine before to serve him so essentially. Some Time after, I saw Mr. *Newbery*, a Bookseller in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, when I told him what Captain *Clarke* had said ; who replied, he did not believe it ; but I really could not believe Mr. *Newbery*, because I had Intimation given me, that he was actually to be engaged with Dr. *James*, in consequence of the Patent. Some short Time after, I saw Mr. *Faden*, the Printer, who is frequently employed by Mr. *Newbery*, and to whom I had before told, what I believed Dr. *James* and Mr. *Newbery* were upon ; and Mr. *Faden* seeing me much vexed, said, that I might make myself very easy, for Mr. *Newbery* had desired him to tell me so ; and that Mr. *Newbery* would not be any way concerned with Dr. *James* in the Powder, for that he was a bad man." In this there is only one Thing worth answering ; what concerns Mr. *Newbery* being answered by Mr. *Newbery's* and Mr. *Greenough's* Affidavits. But what relates to Mr. *Faden*, as a most notorious Falshood, deserves the Chastisement of a Remark. For Mr. *Faden* absolutely denies that Mr. *Newbery* ever told him any such Thing, or that he ever told *Baker* so, and for this I refer to Mr. *Faden* himself, at his House in *Wine-Office-Court, Fleet-street*.

In p. 14. of *Baker's Address*, he says, "What may appear of an extraordinary Nature to one, may appear extremely easy and obvious to another ; but to me it seems amazing, that upwards of forty Affidavits were filed in *Chancery* for many months, that Dr. *James* might have Copies thereof, in order to vindicate his Right to the Patent, and to contradict any Assignments therein contained ; and that the Doctor should not file one, but only swear his Affidavit the very Day of Hearing."

That *Baker's* Wonder may cease upon this Occasion, I will let him into the Reasons why the Doctor did

did not file any Affidavit till the morning the Trial came on. He had Intelligence from his Enemies Quarters, that let the Affidavits filed on his Side be what they would, there might possibly be People ready to swear directly the contrary. He judged, therefore, that not filing his Affidavits, might save a good deal of Perjury. But the Doctor had above forty ready to file in Support of his own, had there been Occasion for them, some of which the Reader will see in the Sequel.

I must now enter into a Detail of a Transaction, of which I dare say Dr. *James* is very much ashamed, because nothing renders a man more vexatiously ridiculous, than to submit to Deceit and Imposture, or what the World usually calls *to be taken in*.

One Mr. *Winthrop*, a Gentleman of *New-York*, who lived many Years in *Welbeck-street*, near *Oxford-Chapel*, had upon his Estate in the Province above mentioned, a mine of Black-Lead, upon the Credit of which he had borrowed three thousand Pounds of two Persons in *London*, one of them a very eminent Physician and an expert Chemist. Mr. *Winthrop* had often told Dr. *James* that a Pound of this Lead properly treated, had upon Trial yielded as much Silver as came to five Shillings, but that he (*Winthrop*) did not know the Process for extracting the Silver. As a Gentleman of Character and Skill had advanced Mr. *Winthrop* fifteen hundred Pounds upon a Contract for the Delivery of a certain Quantity of this Lead, which Dr. *James* well knew was not fit for any mechanical Uses, the Doctor did not doubt but the Physician above mentioned had tried the Experiment with Success, and extracted Silver from this Black-Lead, and intended to set about trying it himself. But as *Schwanberg* was then employed in translating for the Doctor, he asked him (*Schwanberg*) if he was acquainted with the method of separating Silver from this Lead ; upon which, this Baron of *Baker's* Creation, boldly under-  
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took to teach Dr. *James* the method of doing it. Furnaces were immediately erected, and many Months were spent in preparing a Flux in order to separate this Silver. And so certain was the Doctor that *Schwanberg* was acquainted with the Secret, and that the Affair would succeed, that he wrote to the late Duke of *Chandois*, who as he was informed had a Taste for this Sort of Chemistry, and proposed to him to be concerned. The Letter was left at the Duke's House in *Cavendish-Square*, and the Doctor promised to call for an Answer in a Week. I must observe, that *Schwanberg* was to have a considerable Sum of money for the discovery, and was to go to *New-York*, and be allowed a handsome Salary for inspecting the Work intended to be carried on. The Doctor did not call at the Duke's for an Answer, which the Duke thought very rude, as it really was ; but an Accident happened before the Week was out, which blasted all this fine Scheme, and made the Doctor think it not proper to wait on the Duke, as he had promised. The Accident was this ; When the Flux was prepared at no inconsiderable Expence, the Doctor was to see the Separation of Silver made from the Black-Lead, before he spoke to the Duke. Accordingly, all Things were ready, and the Flux with the Black-Lead was put into a Crucible, and upon the point of being put into the Furnace, when the Doctor, being much fatigued, and it growing dark, proposed to *Schwanberg* to defer till the next morning the putting the Crucible into the Fire. This was agreed to ; the Fire was put out, and the Crucible locked up in the Room. The Doctor, intent upon this ridiculous Project, arose early in the Morning, in order to prepare the Fire against *Schwanberg's* Arrival. The Sun happened to shine very bright into the Room, and the Doctor observed upon the Table where the Crucible stood, some few shining Particles, which upon Exami-

nation appeared to be small Particles of Silver. Upon farther Examination, he found in the Crucible, mixed with the Black-Lead and Flux, a great Number of the same Particles of Silver, to near an Ounce Weight. This Transaction I do not assert upon the Authority of Dr. *James* only, but I have the Evidence of another Person, who was privy to the whole Affair, and saw the Particles of Silver upon the Table, and helped to separate those in the Crucible from the Black-Lead. The Doctor must be very weak not to see that *Schwanberg's* Intention was to dupe him, and make him the Instrument of cheating the Duke, and some other persons who were to be concerned. And no doubt he contracted an Opinion of this man, very different from that he had entertained of him before, and treated him accordingly.

This History would not have been so particularly related, if it had not been to explain the Reasons for giving the other Bond mentioned by *Baker* twice in his notable Pamphlet; and to account for *Baker's* not publishing this Bond as he did the other.

*Schwanberg* lived with a Woman whose Name was *Mary Halcy*, by whom he had several Children, and whom he used to beat and abuse in a very barbarous manner; and of whom he had made a very extraordinary Use, besides what other men make of their Mistresses; for as he was utterly ignorant of rational Chemistry, he never knew whether any Preparation he attempted to make was likely to turn out a Medicine, or a Poison. It was therefore his constant Custom to oblige this poor unfortunate Creature to take it, by way of Trial. And this he has declared to many of his Acquaintance, and boasted of it as an ingenious and expeditious method of ascertaining the Qualities of his said Preparations.

At the Time that *Schwanberg* had agreed to go to *New York* about the Affair of the Black-Lead, he objected to the leaving this poor Woman and a Child  
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he had by her, absolutely destitute ; and to remove this Difficulty, the Doctor gave the Bond *Baker* takes notice of, but has not printed, to *Mary Halscy*, conditioned for the Payment of sixteen Pounds a Year to her and her Child. Now if *Mary Halscy* is the same Person whose Affidavit *Baker* has printed, under the Name of *Mary Schwanberg*, the Reason is very evident why he has not published this Bond as well as the other, for it might answer some of his Purposes to have this Woman personate *Schwanberg's* Widow, and assume his Name.

Having dispatched *Baker's Address to the Public*, I now proceed to the Book itself, which will appear to be wrote with the same Spirit of Candor and Truth as the *Address*.

I shall begin with making a short Remark upon the Affidavit of the Woman who writes herself *Mary Schwanberg*, and who I presume is she who is called *Mary Halscy* in Dr. *James's* Bond, so often mentioned. This Woman, in her Affidavit, p. 7. of *Baker's* Book, swears thus ;

“ And this Deponent further saith, that she, being divers Times in Conversation with the said *James*, at his House in *Craig's-Court*, in the months of *March*, *April*, *May* and *June*, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, the said *James* did at all those Times admit the Identity of the said Powder, and that the same had brought him into great Practice ; and that he would settle twenty Pounds a Year upon this Deponent, and put her in a Way, whereby this Deponent should get a thousand Pounds ; that if she could think of any thing better, he would agree to it ; and then desired this Deponent not to make any Affidavit relating to the said Fever Powder ; but that if this Deponent should make an Affidavit, that then this Deponent was not to expect any future Favour from him the said *James*, but that she must entirely rely

upon the Curtesy of the said *Walter Baker* for her future Subsistence."

It happens very fortunately that the Doctor was prudent enough to foresee this Stroke, and guard against it. For *Baker*, who has a Profusion of Eloquence, with which he entertains his Friends even to Prodigality on all Occasions, had given out at Ale-houses, Punch houses, and Night-Cellars, that he had a Design of this Nature against Dr. *James*; and it came to the Doctor's Knowledge that this Woman was to be sent to the Doctor in order to be prepared for making an Affidavit. Upon this Occasion the Doctor gave strict Orders to all his Servants, never to let her into the House, unless a Person in his Family, whom he mentioned, was at home. And this Person he enjoined to be always present and never to quit the Room when he suffered her to be admitted. As he expected, she came several Times, and was brought to the Doctor in his Study, the Person above mentioned being present, and never quitting the Room during her Stay.

The following Extract from this Person's Affidavit, will shew what passed.

**A** *NNE MEDLER*, of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, maketh Oath and saith, that about Lady Day, 1742, she became acquainted with one *William Schwanberg*, commonly called *Baron Schwanberg*, who was at that Time employed by Dr. *Robert James* in writing some Things for the *Medicinal Dictionary*, (a Work the said Dr. *James* was then engaged in) and she has heard and believes the said *Schwanberg* was translating or making Extracts from German Authors, to be inserted in the said Dictionary, and she verily believes that she saw him almost every Day for a Year. And this Deponent saith, that she has very often made a Powder in the Presence and by  
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the Directions of the said *Schwanberg*, which he called his Fever Powder, some of which Powder she has at this Time in her Possession. And this Deponent saith, she never saw any Powder made by the said *Schwanberg* or by his Directions, that had not in it a great Number of shining Particles, very visible when placed in the Sun. And this Deponent further saith, that she has very frequently heard the said *Schwanberg* speak of a Woman who lived with him, and has heard him a great many Times declare that she was not his Wife, and has often heard him say that when he had got any Medicine of which he did not know the Operation, he made the said Woman take it, in order to try its Effects, which gave this Deponent a very bad Opinion of the said *Schwanberg's* moral Character. And this Deponent saith, that the said *Schwanberg* always made a very shabby Appearance, and was generally very destitute of Cloaths and Linen, and that she has often been at his Lodgings, as she remembers, at the *Blue-ball* in *Exeter-street*, where she saw the said Woman, and two Children, all of which together, with the Room and Furniture, had the Appearances of the utmost Poverty and Distress; and one Day in particular, when this Deponent went there, she this Deponent was very much shocked at hearing the said *Schwanberg* say, the aforesaid Woman was *damn'd in Bed*, and that he had just been beating her, which this Deponent has heard and verily believes he very often did. And this Deponent farther says, that she took the said *Schwanberg* for a Madman, and that at last he died mad in a Mad-house at *Bethnal-Green*, where he was kept by the Parish. And this Deponent farther saith, that in the Years 1750 and 1751, the aforesaid Woman often came to the House of the said *Dr. James*, to consult with this Deponent about Cloaths and Linen for the said *Schwanberg's* Daughter, a Child of about ten Years old; and saith that the said *Dr. James* was always very unwilling to see her, and

when he did see her he did it always with great Caution, as this Deponent understood, because she was in League and lived with one *Walter Baker*, whom the said Dr. *James* had some Reason to believe had ill Designs against him. That upon this Account she this Deponent was several times present with the said Dr. *James* when the said Woman came to the said Dr. *James*; and this Deponent verily believes the said Woman never had Admittance to the said Dr. *James*, nor was with him at his House in *Craig's-Court*, but when this Deponent was present all the Time. And this deponent farther saith, that they the said Mrs. *Schwanberg* and Dr. *James* conversed about nothing but Cloaths and Linen for the aforesaid Child, at *Derby*, and for herself; and that they had no Discourse about either Dr. *James's* or *Schwanberg's* Powder, which she must have heard if they had. And this Deponent saith, that this Woman has for many Years been subject to the Falling-Sickness; and that this Deponent has been told by the said Woman, that her Head was very much disordered, and that she durst seldom venture out for fear of falling down in the Streets.

*Anne Medley.*

*Sworn at my Chambers the 4th Day of  
Dec. 1752, before P. Holford.*

This *Mary Halscy*, alias *Schwanberg*, if these two Names belong to the same Person, deserves a great deal of Pity. For as she has been many Years subject to the Falling Sickness, which remarkably impairs the Memory, the Person who tempted her to swear as above, is principally to blame.

I must not omit to remark in this Place, that the shining Particles mentioned in the preceding Affidavit to be visible in *Schwanberg's* Powder, is the real Glass of Antimony.

After

After so glaring an Instance of *Halsey's* alias *Schwanberg's* Veracity, I believe it will not be necessary to take any farther Notice of her Affidavit.

But as the following Affidavits in some Measure relate to the Subject of *Mrs. Medley's*, I shall insert them in this Place.

**M**ARY PRINGLE, Wife of *James Pringle*, of the Parish of *St. James, Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*, saith, that she came to live with *Dr. Robert James* as a Servant, on *Michaelmas day*, 1740, and lived with him more than a Year and a half; that some time in *May*, 1741, the said *Dr. James* removed from the House of *Mr. Thumoth*, where he had lodged for some time, to a House in *Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross*, where the said Doctor now lives; and after the said *Dr. James* had been at the said last mentioned House a considerable Time, but how long in particular this deponent does not remember, there came to the said *Dr. James* a Person called *Mr. Schwanberg*, who was at that time a Stranger to the said *Dr. James*, as this deponent was then informed and verily believes; and the said *Schwanberg* appeared to be very poor, having scarcely any Cloaths but what were in a very ragged Condition, and his Linen as bad, insomuch that this deponent at several times by the Orders of the said *Dr. James*, lent him Linen of various Kinds, as Shirts and Neckcloths, which the said *Schwanberg* often promised her to return, but always made Excuses and never did return them. And this Deponent also very well remembers that she has frequently seen the said *Schwanberg* write for the said *Dr. James*, and she was then informed and verily believes it was to translate or make Extracts from some *German Authors* for the Use of the said *Dr. James*, whilst the said *Dr. James* was engaged in writing the *Medicinal Dictionary*. And this deponent verily believes that  
what

what the said Dr. *James* did for the said *Schwanberg*, at the Time she lived with him, was entirely in Compassion to his Poverty and out of Charity. And this Deponent further says, that in or about the Year 1742, a Person of this Deponent's Acquaintance called — *Nutt*, being very ill of a Fever, she this Deponent had a Paper of the said *Schwanberg*'s Fever Powder delivered to her this deponent by the said *Schwanberg*, which this deponent pursuant to the said *Schwanberg*'s directions carried to the said *Nutt*, which she, the said *Nutt*, and the People who attended her, told this Deponent she took, and that she took no other Medicine ; and further says, that she frequently attended her during her Illness, and observed that she, the said *Nutt* grew considerably worse, was in great Agonies in her Stomach, Throat and Face, being much swelled, and her Tongue very much swelled and black, and hanging out of her Mouth, and so continued till the third Day after taking the said Powder, at which time she died. And this Deponent further says, that she verily believes that the said Powder was the Cause of her Death. And this Deponent further says, that soon after the Death of the said *Nutt*, a Youth whose Name was *James Perrot*, took from the Hands of this deponent a Dose of Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, (which this deponent received from the Hands of Dr. *James*) when he was very ill of a Fever, insomuch that his Life was despaired of ; and that the said Powder operated by a plentiful Sweat, and cured him in four Hours.

*Mary Pringle.*

*Sworn the 4th Day of Dec. 1752, before  
me at my Chambers, P. Holford.*

**E**LIZABETH SASFIELD, of the Parish of St. Anne, *Westminster*, Wife of *Peter Sasfield*, maketh Oath and saith, that in or about the Years 1742 and 1743, she well knew *William Schwanberg*,  
com-



commonly called Baron *Schwanberg*, then residing in *Westminster*, and saw him very frequently during those Years. And this Deponent further says, that she this Deponent was employed a great number of times by the said *Schwanberg*, to assist him in preparing a Medicine he called his Fever Powder ; and this deponent has a great number of times prepared the said Fever Powder of the said Baron *Schwanberg*, in his Presence. And this deponent further saith, that on the 18th day of *June*, 1752, Mrs. *Anne Medley* shewed this Deponent some Powder of a dark Ash-Colour, which this Deponent verily believes is the said Fever Powder, as made by the said Baron *Schwanberg*, and this Deponent is the more certain thereof, because she this deponent has so often seen the said Fever Powder in the Hands of the said *Schwanberg*, and particularly because there is in the said Powder thus shewn to her by Mrs. *Anne Medley*, a great number of very small shining Spangles or Sparkles, which are very remarkable, and which she remembers very well always to have seen in the said *Schwanberg's* Powder.

*Elizabeth Sasfield.*

*Sworn at the public Office, the 30th of  
June, 1752, before John Waple.*

*Some Remarks on Baker's Affidavit.*

In *Baker's Affidavit*, p. 13, he swears, “ that he has at divers times and in divers Ways and Manners analyzed, as well his own, as Dr. *James's* Powder, in order to shew them to be the same.”

If *Baker* had analyzed Dr. *James's* Powder and his own, as he asserts, it is very surprising that he did not lay these Analyzations, nor any one of them, before the Attorney and Solicitor-General, for their Information. But in Reality and Fact, he has never once attempted to analyze them, tho' I am afraid he thinks he has ; and if so, he does not know the meaning.

meaning of the Word. *Analysis* is deriv'd from a Greek Word which signifies to *resolve*, or *disunite*, and denotes the Resolution of any compound Body into its Principles, in order to discover its component Parts. It will be seen in *Mouliot's* Affidavit, which takes Notice of all the Trifling and ignorant Experiments made by *Baker* and his People, that nothing like this is so much as aim'd at, nor do they pretend to tell what either the Doctor's Powder or *Baker's* is compounded of. But *Baker* has likewise further betray'd his Ignorance in saying he has analyz'd his own Powder; because as he must know what he made it off, an Enquiry into its Component Parts by *Baker* himself, must be utterly superfluous and can only shew that he takes his very idle and foolish Experiments for an Analyzation. In this, however, he is very excusable; for having been all his Life a Journeyman Printer, tho' he stiles himself Chemist, it is not probable he could acquire much Chemical Knowledge in a printing House, unless some few Terms of Art, which he retails at Random, and as often misapplies.

I shall now make some few Remarks on *Peter Gandon's* Affidavit.

This Man is a Gunsmith, and takes upon him to be a Judge of Chemical Affairs, and to give his Opinion of some Experiments made on Dr. *James's* Powder, and on *Baker's*. I can venture to say he is absolutely a Stranger to this Science, as well as Physic, unless he may have given *Baker's Aurum Horizontale* to some of the Ladies who frequent the Bell Bagnio in *St. Martin's Lane*, which House he was Master of and kept, till the late Act of Parliament made it somewhat inconvenient for him to continue it, tho' he may be yet concern'd in it for any Thing I know to the contrary.

This Man says, that he was possess'd of some of *Schwanberg's* Powder, which he had from *Schwanberg*

*Berg* himself, but I am afraid here must be some mistake, for mistakes will sometimes happen. If he had it from *Schwanberg* it must be in Appearance as different from both *Dr. James's* and *Baker's*, as Chalk is from Sugar Candy. The Doctor can evince this Difference betwixt them, by producing several Parcels of *Schwanberg's* Powder, made at different times, and sold to Persons who have honesty and Candor enough to assist in discovering the Truth.

In this *Gandon's* Affidavit I find the following remarkable Passage; ‘ and this Deponent further saith, ‘ that at several times he has had conversation with said ‘ Doctor *Robert James*, said *Crawley*, and the said inventor *William Schwanberg*, who severally told this ‘ Deponent, that they had all agreed, that the profits ‘ arising from the administering the said Fever Powder, ‘ and the *Aurum Horizontale*, should be equally divided ‘ between them, share and share alike, and to be directed and managed in the following Manner; that ‘ is to say, that the said Doctor *Robert James* was to ‘ recommend the Inventor *Schwanberg* to prepare, ‘ and the said *Crawley*, apothecary, to administer the ‘ said Medicines.’

The Question is, whether *Gandon* would have sworn this, if Mr. *Crawley* had been alive? However that may be, his Widow, Mrs *Crawley* is now living in *Berry-Street*, *St. James's*; and 'tis well known both to all her Friends and to those of her late Husband, that Mr. *Crawley* never undertook any thing of the least consequence without her advice and Approbation. And I believe she deserv'd this Confidence, being a Lady of excellent Understanding and Oeconomy. It is therefore very extraordinary that she should know nothing of this hopeful Contract, which she believes never existed; and the rather, because she knows, that Dr. *James* originally recommended *Schwanberg*, to Mr. *Crawley*, with a View,

View, that Mr. *Crawley* might purchase of him the secret of the Lixivium of Oyster Shells, call'd by *Baker* the *Liquid Shell*, which was done accordingly as appears by the following Affidavit. And 'tis probable Dr. *James* would never have done this, if he had entertain'd the least Thoughts of making any of *Schwanberg's* physical Knowledge subservient to his own Interest.

*Mrs. CRAWLEY'S Affidavit.*

**B** A R B A R A *Crawley* of *Berry-Street*, in the Parish of *St. James, Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Widow of *John Crawley*, late of *Berry-Street, St. James's Westminster*, aforesaid, Apothecary, maketh Oath, and saith, that in or about the Years 1741, 1742, 1743, and 1744, this Deponent's said late Husband was very intimately acquainted with one *William Schwanberg*, commonly called *Baron Schwanberg*, who pretended to have a great many Secrets in Chemistry, particularly a Mercurial Medicine, he called the *Aurum Horizontale*; another of Drops for the Stone and Gravel; and a third, a Powder for Fevers. And this Deponent further saith, that this Deponent's said late Husband not only tried and sometimes made use of those Medicines in his Practice; but also, for a Consideration paid the said *Schwanberg*, learnt the Secret of making them of the said *Schwanberg*, as this Deponent heard her said Husband and the said *Schwanberg* in Conversation declare, and this Deponent believes to be true; and this Deponent saith, she hath several times heard her said late Husband complain, that the said Powder for Fevers upon repeated Trials operated with great violence, and which this Deponent believes to be true, and the rather for that this Deponent being in or about the said Year 1743, at *Westfield-House*, in *Hertfordshire*, with a Young Lady who happen'd to fall ill of a Fever.



Fever, and this Deponent having some of the said *Schwanberg's* Fever Powder with her, she this Deponent did administer a Dose of it to the said young Lady, which operated with great Violence, inso-much that this Deponent was very apprehensive she would have been seized with Convulsions. And this Deponent further says, that in or about the Month of December in the said Year 1743, this Deponent's said Husband together with the said *Schwanberg* prepared and made at this Deponent's said late Husband's House in *Berry-Street* aforesaid, a considerable Quantity of the said Fever Powder, and sent it to one of the Leeward Islands, as this Deponent's said Husband, and the said *Schwanberg* inform'd this Deponent, and she verily believes to be true, in order to be sold or disposed of there to the best Advantage. And this Deponent saith, that afterwards, and since this Deponent's said late Husband's Decease, a considerable Part of the said Powder has been returned to this Deponent, from the said Leeward Islands aforesaid, and with the Reason given for it, that the said Powder operated with so much violence that they durst not use it.

*B. Conoley.*

Sworn at *Westfield House* in the Parish of *Little Hadham*, in the County of *Hertford*, this twenty third Day of *June* 1752.

Before me *John Usher.*

one of the Masters extraordinary in Chancery.

This Gunsmith (*Gandon*) in another Part of his Affidavit, Page 25. has these Words.

“ And this Deponent farther saith, that the said Powder that the said Inventor (*Schwanberg*) gave him,  
“ which was near nine Years ago, this Deponent believes to be compos'd and made of the same Principles and Materials, which the said *Robert James* now prepares, and vends under the Name of Dr.  
“ *Robert James's* Fever Powder.

This Passage deserves a Remark, because there is something excessively stupid in it, tho' perhaps intended as artful, and to impose on the ignorant and unattentive; for *Baker* lays so much Stress upon it, that it is repeated in many of the Depositions made by his Affidavit Men.

In order to constitute an Invention, it is not necessary to discover new Materials. It is sufficient to find out unknown Properties in known Materials, or to combine them, and apply them to purposes unknown before.

Suppose Dr. *James* had invented a Man of War capable of making great way against Wind and Tide, and had obtain'd a Patent for this Invention. And suppose *Baker* should endeavour to have this Patent repeal'd upon a Suggestion, that he had a prior Right to it as Administrator of *Schwanberg*, who had nine Years before made use of a Mouse-Trap, which was compos'd of Wood and Iron, the *Principles and Materials*, of which the Doctor's Man of war was constituted. This would be very hard upon the Doctor, yet 'tis very plain that *Baker* would have made no Scruple of attempting it upon the same *Principles* on which he has attack'd the Doctor's Fever Powder, viz. Ignorance and Design.

But in order to shew the Ignorance of these Fellows in the Things relating to the Subject they have sworn upon, I must inform the Readers who are unacquainted with Chemical Matters, that 'tis very remarkable, in Antimony in particular, that only different Proportions of the *Principles or Materials*, mix'd with it, or a greater or less Degree of Heat with the same proportions of Ingredients, will make such a Difference in the Preparations thereof, that one shall be a virulent Poison, and another a very mild Medicine. Thus the *Crocus Antimonii* is prepar'd of equal Parts of Antimony and Nitre in a certain Degree of Heat; and this Preparation, *Boerhaave* in

in his Chemistry says, is *violentissime Emetica*, “*most violently vomitive.*” Let the Fire be considerably increas’d, and a Quantity of *Stibium* or Glass of Antimony will be made, which, the same Author says, is *fere lethaliter Emeticum*, “*an almost deadly vomit;*” But let two Parts of Nitre and one of Antimony be treated in the same Manner, and a Preparation is made, which the same Author says is *longe mitior, sæpe Nauseas tantum, levesque vomitus, creans, cum multa Salivæ et Urinæ crassæ excretionē.* “*much milder*”  
 “*than the preceding, often exciting only Sicknes*  
 “*and slight Vomitings, with a copious Excretion of*  
 “*Saliva (Spittle) and thick Urine.*”

Again; take three Parts of Nitre and one of Antimony, treat them exactly in the same Manner, and a very mild Medicine is prepar’d, which the same *Boerhaave* says, *non facit Anxietates, Nauseas, vel Vomitus*, “*excites neither Uneasiness, Sicknes, or*  
 “*Vomiting,*” tho’ given in large Doses.

Here we see the same *Principles and Materials* treated in the same manner; and yet on account of the different Proportions of these to each other, there is such an essential Disparity between them, that the one turns out often a Poison in a very small Dose, and the other so mild a Medicine, that many assert it has no Efficacy of any kind whatsoever. And so I am Mr. Gandon’s humble Servant; and if I should have the Misfortune to be a Widower, I may possibly take a Bed at the *Bell Bagnio*.

As the following Affidavit relates to the Subject in Hand, I shall insert it here.

**T**HOMAS Greenough of Snow-Hill, Apothecary, and John Newbery of Saint Paul’s Church-Yard, London, Bookseller, severally make Oath and say, and first this Deponent John Newbery for himself saith, that in or about the Year one

Thousand seven Hundred and forty five, *Walter Baker*, late a Journeyman Printer, and now of *Helmet Court* in the *Strand*, applied to this Deponent, and offered to sell a Receipt of a Fever Powder called *Schwanberg's* Fever Powder, upon which this Deponent desired the said other Deponent *Thomas Greenough* to meet the said *Walter Baker* with this Deponent; to consider of the said Proposal, and both these Deponents say that they accordingly soon after met the said *Walter Baker*; and at such Meeting the said *Walter Baker* did alledge that he was possessed of the Secret or Art of making a Fever Powder, which had been communicated to him by one *Schwanberg*, a German, commonly called *Baron Schwanberg*, and which he proposed to sell to these Deponents; and these Deponents inclining to purchase the same, in Case they found it answered the Character the said *Baker* gave of it, the said *Baker* promised to let these Deponents have some of the said Powder to make tryal of; and this Deponent *John Newbery* says, that soon after he this Deponent received from the said *Walter Baker* some of the said Powder which this Deponent *John Newbery* delivered in the same Condition he this Deponent received the same, to the said other Deponent *Thomas Greenough* to make tryal of; and this Deponent *Thomas Greenough* saith, that shortly afterwards he this Deponent did make tryal of the said Powder, which the said *Newbery* delivered to this Deponent as aforesaid, he this Deponent *Thomas Greenough* administering the same in the way of Physick; and this Deponent *Thomas Greenough* saith, that he did not find the said Powder any ways effectual for removing the Fever in the Case in which he made tryal thereof; nor at all to answer the high Encomiums the said *Baker* had given of it. The only Effect it appeared to him, this Deponent, to have, being that of causing a great Sicknefs at the Stomach, wherefore this Deponent declined



declined being concerned in purchasing the Secret of making the same of the said *Baker*, and advised the said *Newbery* against the purchasing thereof; and both these Deponents say that to the best of their Remembrances the aforesaid Powder was of a Colour different from Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, which these Deponents have several Times seen, the said *Baker's* said Powder at the time aforesaid, not being so White as the said *James's* said Fever Powder; and the said *Baker's* said Powder having a grey Cast somewhat inclined to Reddish; but this Deponent *John Newbery* saith, that the said *Walter Baker* hath since altered the Colour of his said Powder as this Deponent believes, making the same now much whiter than the said Powder, the said *Walter Baker* delivered to this Deponent to make tryal of, as aforesaid; and than any other of the said Powder the said *Baker* about the time aforesaid shewed to this Deponent. And this Deponent *Thomas Greenough* for himself further saith, that in the Preparations of antimonial Medicines very small Circumstances make a great Difference in their Appearance and Effects; and in particular, that the greater or less Degree of Heat made use of to Antimony, the longer or shorter Continuance of it over the Fire, even without mixing any other substance whatsoever with it, makes a most astonishing Difference in the Effect of it: for Instance, Antimony which of itself has no sensible Operation whatsoever, by a small Continuance over a slow Fire, acquires the Property of producing Sweat, and being somewhat purgative; that by a long Continuance over the Fire and a greater Degree of Heat, it is changed into what is called *Glass of Antimony*, which is one of the most violent Emetics in nature, and by pouring Wine upon it will give the Property of vomiting to that Wine almost without end, and without being apparently diminished in its Weight; yet notwithstanding that Glass of Antimony hath this violent Emetic

Property, if it is reduced to Powder and Spirits of Wine poured upon it, and set Fire to and burnt quite away upon it, it will lose its emetick Property, and become purgative only, though this Deponent *Thomas Greenough* apprehends it would be impossible by the Eye, or any known Experiment by Fire, or otherwise, to distinguish that Glass of Antimony in Powder which had Spirits of Wine burnt upon it, from that which had not; that the said Glass of Antimony loses in a great Measure its emetic Property, and becomes a Medicine of great Use in violent Purgings and Bloody Fluxes, from mixing only so small a Quantity as thirty Grains of common Bees Wax with half an Ounce of the said Glass, and melting them together. And this Deponent further saith, that there are many other Methods of altering the properties and Effects of Antimonial Preparations by such small Mixtures and small Differences in the Methods of treating them, that the Difference between the one and the other is not perceptible, nor does this Deponent believe it is possible to demonstrate some of those Differences, and Effects it has upon the human Body when taken into the Stomach,

*Thomas Greenough.*

*John Newbery.*

*Both sworn at the Publick Office the 4th*

*Day of July 1752, before S. Burroughs.*

**J**OHNN NEWBERY of *Saint Paul's Church-Yard, London*, Bookseller, maketh Oath and saith, that in the Year one Thousand seven Hundred and Forty seven, about the time that *Dr. Robert James* was obtaining his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole making and Vending his Fever Powder, and the said *Dr. James* had applied to this Deponent, and agreed with him for the Sale of his said Fever Powder, *Walter Baker*, of *Helmet Court in the Strand*, came to this Deponent and told him, that he heard that

the

the said Dr. *James* was about to get a Patent for a Fever Powder; and further told this Deponent, that he expected to be concerned in the said Powder, for that he had reason to believe it was *Schwanberg's* Powder, or Words to the like effect; upon which this Deponent told the said *Baker*, he would not any wise be concerned with the said Dr. *James* in the Sale of the said Powder if that could be made appear to this Deponent's Satisfaction. And this Deponent saith, that he went to the said Dr. *James*, and told him what the said *Baker* had said to him, when the said Dr. *James* denied that it was *Schwanberg's* Powder, that he was applying for the said Letters Patent for; and produced a Bottle containing some Powder, which the said Dr. *James* said was *Schwanberg's* Powder, and which Powder was of a much darker Colour, and to all Appearance very different from the Powder prepared by the said Dr. *James*; and the said Dr. *James* desired this Deponent to bring or send the said *Baker* to him, that he might convince him of his Error, or Words to that Purport and Effect; and this Deponent saith, that soon after he this Deponent did go to the said *Baker*, and desired him to go to the said Dr. *James* to satisfy himself in that respect, when the said *Baker* told this Deponent, that if the said Dr. *James's* said Powder was not the same Powder as the said *Schwanberg's*, he the said Dr. *James* had made use of the same Materials, or the principal Parts of them in the Composition of it; which if true was no way satisfactory to this Deponent, who has been informed and verily believes, that many Medicines of very different Effects may be compounded and made of the same Materials. And this Deponent saith, that since the said Letters Patent were granted the said Dr. *James* for his said Fever Powder, and the Specification thereof filed or inrolled in Chancery, he the said *Baker* told this Deponent that he had seen the said Specification of the said Doctor's said Powder, and

that

that it was an Imitation of the said *Schwanberg's*, but that he the said Dr. *James* did not know how to make it, and desired this Deponent to speak to the said Dr. *James* to let him be concerned in the Preparation thereof, which Request was in this Deponent's Opinion absurd and ridiculous, and was absolutely rejected by this Deponent and the said Dr. *James*.

*John Newbery.*

*Sworn at the Publick Office the 6th Day  
of Dec. 1752 before S. Burroughs.*

I now proceed to another Circumstance sworn to by *Gandon* and many of those Sages, on which they seem to lay great stress. I mean, that Dr. *James* admitted and confess'd to them, that his *Fever Powder* was the same as *Schwanberg's*. This has already been answered by Mrs. *Medley's* Affidavit, so far as relates to the Woman who calls herself *Mary Schwanberg*. But as there are others who have very teeming Memories, without the Excuse of the falling Sickness to palliate any Mistake, I must take some farther notice of it. 'Tis very difficult, I confess, to prove a Negative; but give me leave to ask any rational Creature whether 'tis possible to imagine, that Dr. *James* whom every Body allows a share of common Understanding, could admit to this Nest of People, that his Powder and that of *Schwanberg's* were the same? For if the Powder was not the same he could have no Motive to say it was, and if it was the same it must be something more than Madness in him thus to own it when he had just before sworn it to be his own Invention. I should not be able to divine what Foundation these Philosophers could possibly have to think or say the Doctor admitted the two Powders to be the same, if it was not for a Circumstance which I recollect to have heard the Doctor frequently lament; as it prov'd fatal to a Person of Merit, I mean the late  
Dr.



*Dr. Altery of Norfolk-Street.* That Gentleman one Day meeting *Dr. James*, told him, that he had discover'd what his Powder was compos'd of. Upon this *Dr. James* desired to know what he took it to be. *Dr. Altery* told him it was eighteen Grains of Diaphoretic Antimony, and two Grains of emetic Tartar, desiring *Dr. James* not to deny it, for he was sure he was right. *Dr. James* laughing made him a Compliment on his Sagacity, and told him he wonder'd how he came to hit upon it. I don't know that *Dr. Altery* would have sworn, that the Doctor admitted to him that his Powder was compos'd of the abovementioned Ingredients; but he was so much convinc'd of it, that four Months after this he had the Misfortune to fall ill of a Fever, and took repeated Doses of Diaphoretic Antimony and emetic Tartar, and depended so much upon these for his Cure, that he neglected all other Medicines and Advice, till his Distemper was past Remedy, for *Dr. Schomberg*, who was call'd to his Assistance, no doubt would have cured him had it been in the Power of Medicine. Now 'tis not improbable that *Dr. James* might treat some of these Wiseacres in the same ludicrous Stile, and it is not at all surprizing, that they should not have Sense enough to perceive that he laughed at them.

I now proceed to take notice of the Experiments said to be made before several People in favour of *Baker*, probably by his Directions, as they manifestly indicate the grossest Ignorance. Eight People have made as many separate Affidavits, in order to prove that these Experiments were made, and that they succeeded in the Manner they mention. As it is necessary to give the Reader one of these tedious unmeaning Affidavits, for all the rest are exactly the same, I shall take that of one *John Mouliet* who styles himself Upholder, a Trade not very likely to furnish him with a deep Fund of chemical Knowledge.

JOHN

‘ **J**OHAN MOULIOT, of the Parish of *St. Mar-*  
 ‘ *tin in the Fields*, in the County of *Middlesex*,  
 ‘ Upholder, maketh oath and saith, that he this De-  
 ‘ ponent did on the twentieth Day of *September* last,  
 ‘ buy at the House of *Dr. Robert James*, of *Craig’s-*  
 ‘ *Court, Charing-Cross*, three parcels of Powders, con-  
 ‘ taining two Papers or Doses each, by him the said  
 ‘ *Dr. Robert James* call’d, in the Directions for taking  
 ‘ the same, *Doctor Robert James’s Fever Powder*, for  
 ‘ the speedy curing acute, continual, and inflammatory  
 ‘ Fevers, &c. and this Deponent further saith, that he  
 ‘ also did, on the twenty-fourth Day of *September* afore-  
 ‘ said, buy at the Shop of *John Newlery*, at the Sign  
 ‘ of the *Bible and Sun*, in *St. Paul’s Church-Yard*,  
 ‘ *London*, being the Person appointed by the said *Dr.*  
 ‘ *Robert James* to vend and sell his said Powder, three  
 ‘ other Parcels of Powders, containing two Papers or  
 ‘ Doses each; and this Deponent further saith, that  
 ‘ he this Deponent did, on the twenty-ninth Day of  
 ‘ *September* aforesaid, buy at the House of *Walter Ba-*  
 ‘ *ker*, of *Helmet-Court* in the *Strand* six Parcels of  
 ‘ Powders containing three Papers or Doses each, by  
 ‘ him the said *Walter Baker*, call’d, in his Directions  
 ‘ for taking the same, *Schwanberg’s universal Powder*,  
 ‘ for the speedy and certain curing of most kinds of *Fe-*  
 ‘ *vers*, &c. and this Deponent further saith, that  
 ‘ he kept in his Custody the three Parcels of Powders,  
 ‘ by him this Deponent purchased at the said *Dr.*  
 ‘ *James’s House*, and also the three Parcels of Powders  
 ‘ by him, this Deponent purchased at the said *New-*  
 ‘ *bery’s House*, seal’d up in the same manner they  
 ‘ were respectively purchased of them by him this  
 ‘ Deponent, and also the said six Parcels of Powders  
 ‘ purchased at the said *Walter Baker’s House* aforesaid,  
 ‘ until the thirtieth Day of *September* aforesaid, at  
 ‘ which

‘ which time this deponent, in the presence of *Gerard*  
 ‘ *Dowman*, Doctor of Physic, *Richard Siddal*, Chemist,  
 ‘ *Christopher Gascoign*, Surgeon, *Erasmus King*, experi-  
 ‘ mental Philosopher, *John Hoits*, Mineralurgist, *Peter*  
 ‘ *Gandon*, Gunsmith, *Francis Hammond*, Engraver, and  
 ‘ *Thomas Worlidge*, Painter, at the said Mr. King’s ex-  
 ‘ perimental Room, in *Duke’s Court*, *St. Martin’s Lane*,  
 ‘ produced the said three parcels of Powders, bought by  
 ‘ this deponent at said *James’s*, and also the three par-  
 ‘ cels of Powders bought by this deponent at the said  
 ‘ *Newbery’s*, which were severally wrapped up in Mar-  
 ‘ ble Paper, and severally sealed up in the same manner  
 ‘ this deponent received them as aforesaid, and also the  
 ‘ said six parcels of Powders purchased as aforesaid from  
 ‘ the said *Walter Baker*, which six parcels of Powders  
 ‘ were severally wrapped in white Paper, and also sealed  
 ‘ up in the same Manner this deponent received them  
 ‘ from the said *Baker’s* House, and which said several  
 ‘ parcels of Powders, so as aforesaid purchased by this  
 ‘ deponent at the said *James’s*, *Newbery’s*, and *Baker’s*,  
 ‘ were severally opened by this deponent, on the said  
 ‘ 30th day of *September* aforesaid, at the Room of the  
 ‘ said Mr. King aforesaid, in the Presence of the several  
 ‘ persons above mentioned, before which Time the se-  
 ‘ veral parcels of Powders, or either of them, were not  
 ‘ out of the Custody of this deponent, or were any or  
 ‘ either of them opened, from the Time of this depo-  
 ‘ nent’s purchasing them, until the said 30th day of  
 ‘ *September* aforesaid, and which were then, and not  
 ‘ before opened, in the presence of the persons above  
 ‘ mentioned, who, together with this deponent, at-  
 ‘ tended the following Experiment: *videlicet*, Two e-  
 ‘ qual sized new Crucibles were produced, and into  
 ‘ one was put that Powder which was named *Dr. Robert*  
 ‘ *James’s* Fever Powder, purchased by this deponent as  
 ‘ aforesaid, and into the other was put that Powder  
 ‘ which was named *Schwanberg’s* Universal Fever Pow-  
 ‘ der, purchased by this deponent also as aforesaid, and  
 both

both said Powders were exactly and separately weighed,  
 before they were put into the said Crucibles, and both  
 the said Powders were of equal Colour and Texture  
 when they were put therein, and then at the same  
 time both were put into an intense Fire in a Wind-  
 Furnace, at two Minutes past four o' Clock in the  
 Afternoon of the same day, and both the said Powders  
 continued in the same Degree of Heat for twelve Mi-  
 nutes, and then the said Crucibles, with the said Fe-  
 ver Powders, were taken out of the Fire at the same  
 Time, and suffered to cool; then this deponent saw  
 the said Powders taken out of the said Crucibles and  
 weighed, and their specific Gravity was equal, and  
 both had the same Colour and Texture, and to the  
 best of this deponent's Judgment, and to the Evi-  
 dence of this deponent's Senses, they were both simi-  
 lar in every Respect; and this deponent saith, that all  
 the before named Persons thereupon agreed and ac-  
 knowledged the same; and this deponent further saith,  
 that in the presence of this deponent, and *John Grif-*  
*fiths*, Chemist, the said *Dowman*, the said *Gascoign*,  
 the said *Hells*, the said *King*, the said *Gandin*, the  
 said *Hammond*, and the said *Worlidge*, the following  
 Experiments were made: *viz* Equal Quantities  
 of the said Fever Powders, being of the same Colour  
 and Texture, were weighed, and both separately put  
 into two equal sized new Crucibles, and the said Cru-  
 cibles and Powders were put into the said Furnace, in  
 a very intense Fire, at the same time, at fourteen Mi-  
 nutes past six o' Clock, in the Evening of the same  
 Day, and continued therein for seven Minutes, and  
 then the said Crucibles, with the said Powders, were  
 taken out of the Fire at the same Time, and suffered  
 to cool; then the said Powders were taken out of the  
 said Crucibles and weighed, and their specific Gravity  
 was equal, and their Colour and Texture similar;  
 then both the said Powders were tasted by all the last  
 before mentioned Persons, and this deponent saith,

that



' that they were similar in every Respect, and which  
 ' all the said Persons agreed to and acknowledged ;  
 ' and this Deponent further saith, that two equal  
 ' sized new Crucibles were taken, and nearly filled  
 ' with strong rough Nitre, and the said Nitre in  
 ' both the Crucibles made boiling hot, and then  
 ' two equally weighed Quantities of each of the  
 ' said Powders, at the same Time, were by degrees  
 ' separately put into the said Crucibles while the  
 ' Nitre was melting, and both the said Powders  
 ' subsided equally alike; and when the Nitre grew  
 ' cool, both the Crucibles were broken, and hot  
 ' Water put to each in different Vessels, to dis-  
 ' solve and wash the Nitre from the said Powders,  
 ' which was done in three different Washings, and  
 ' then this Deponent saith, that the Texture and  
 ' Colour of both the said Powders were exactly  
 ' similar, no Difference in their Taste, and to the  
 ' best of this Deponent's Judgment, and to the  
 ' Evidence of this Deponent's Senses, that then  
 ' both the said Powders were similar in every re-  
 ' spect, which all the said Persons acknowledged  
 ' and agreed to ; and this Deponent further saith,  
 ' that in the presence of this Deponent and the  
 ' said Persons, consecutively, in the Evening of the  
 ' same Day, the following Experiment was made :  
 ' Two equal Quantities of the said Powders, both  
 ' of the same Colour, were put into two separate  
 ' Vessels, and highly rectified Spirits of Wine were  
 ' intimately mixed with each of the said Powders,  
 ' and then the said Spirits of Wine fired, and  
 ' when the said Spirits were evaporated, the said  
 ' two Powders were taken and weighed separately,  
 ' and their specific Gravity was the same, their  
 ' Texture and Colour the same, and their Taste,  
 ' both to this Deponent and the said Persons, were  
 ' acknowledged and agreed to be the same ; and  
 ' this Deponent further saith, that in the same

‘ Evening of the same Day, at one and twenty  
 ‘ Minutes after seven o’ Clock, in the presence of  
 ‘ this Deponent, and the said Persons, the follow-  
 ‘ ing Experiment was made: Two equal Quantities  
 ‘ of the said Powders were dropt separately and  
 ‘ gradually into nearly equal and separate Quantities  
 ‘ of double Spirit of Nitre, when a small Effer-  
 ‘ vescence appeared in each, and both the said Pow-  
 ‘ ders subsided equally, and to the best of this De-  
 ‘ ponent’s Judgment, and to the Evidence of this  
 ‘ Deponent’s Senses, they appeared exactly similar  
 ‘ at the Bottom of the Glasses, wherein they were  
 ‘ separately put, which all the said Persons acknow-  
 ‘ ledged and agreed to; and this Deponent further  
 ‘ saith, that he verily believes, from the similar  
 ‘ Appearance, Taste, Colour, and Texture, in the  
 ‘ Experiments before mentioned, and to the Evi-  
 ‘ dence of this Deponent’s Senses, that both the  
 ‘ said Powders, tho’ called by different Names, are  
 ‘ one and the same Medicine, and that they are  
 ‘ composed and prepared from the same equal Prin-  
 ‘ ciples and Materials, similar in every Respect, and  
 ‘ consequently must, in this Deponent’s Judgment  
 ‘ and Belief, be both one and the same identical  
 ‘ Medicine and Preparation, as the above mentioned  
 ‘ Experiments sufficiently evince.

‘ *John Mouliot.*  
 ‘ Sworn the 17th Day of Feb. 1752,  
 ‘ before R. Edwards.’

I shall take occasion from this Affidavit to prove,  
 that these Experiments, even supposing the Result of  
 them to be true, as they swear it was, can prove no-  
 thing but the Ignorance of the Person or Persons  
 who made them, and the imprudent Credulity of  
 those present when they were made.

Secondly, I shall make it appear probable that  
 the Result as these Experiments could not be as  
 they

they are represented, unless there was a little Ledgerdemain, and Confederacy betwixt *Baker* and *John Mouliot*. And,

Lastly, I shall point out how a very little Confederacy betwixt them might operate in such a Manner, as in Reality to produce the Result of the Experiments mentioned in this and the other Affidavits made by *Baker's* People.

The first Article is proved by the following Affidavit ;

**H**UMPHRY JACKSON, of the Parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, Chemist, maketh Oath and says, that he hath very diligently considered the several Articles or Experiments mentioned to be made by way of analyzing the Powders commonly called Dr. *James's* Fever Powders, and those known by the Name of *Schwanberg's* Universal Powder for Fevers, set forth in the Copy of an Affidavit of *John Mouliot*, now exhibited to this deponent, and therein mentioned to be made by, or in the Presence of *Erasmus King*, *John Griffiths*, *Gerrard Dowman*, *John Holt*, *Thomas Worlidge*, *Peter Gandon*, *Francis Hammond*, *Christopher Gascoign*, *Richard Syddal*, and *John Mouliot*, tending to prove the Identity of the said Dr. *James's* said Fever Powders and also the said Powder called *Schwanberg's* Powder, for Fevers. And this deponent *Humphry Jackson* saith, he professes himself a Chemist, and hath practised for ten Years last past ; and according to the best and known Rules in Chemistry he hath always found it absolutely necessary when a Chemist attempts to analyze a Mixture, or a Compound, that his first Business is duly to consider the Nature of his Subject in order to discover by what Means the Compound may be resolved into its Simples, which being done, these Simples are to be separately examined and compared, by which

means he will be enabled to make some useful Speculations and Observations, which ought to pass on to Effects, and which will prevent him from making too hasty a Conclusion, which generally happens without a Procedure of this Kind ; and it is impossible for him otherwise to prove the Similarity of Compounds, because he must remain entirely ignorant of their constituent Parts. And this deponent Humphry Jackson saith, it is from long Practice and much Experience that he is the better able to give Judgment in this Case, and therefore proceeds to consider the said several Articles or Experiments, mentioned in the Paper annexed \*, as follow. And as to the first Experiment, this deponent Humphry Jackson further saith, that the specific Gravity of each Powder, after Calcination, signifies nothing, it being very difficult to scrape a Crucible so clean as to determine a Circumstance so exactly. Besides, the said Persons named as aforesaid, have not said that the specific Gravity of each Powder was equal before the Calcination thereof. And this deponent Humphry Jackson knows, that some Experiments with Antimony prove, that it gains more or less by Calcination. For Instance, if an Ounce of Regulus of Antimony be calcined for several Hours in an open Vessel, although there be a constant Evaporation in fine Fume, yet it becomes heavier by half a Dram or more. And this deponent Humphry Jackson also saith, a judicious Chemist was never known to make his first Experiment with an intense Heat. *Homborg, Boyle, Boerhaave*, and all the greatest Masters in the Chemical Art, teach us to begin with a gentle Heat at first, and increase it by degrees as there may be Occasion ; which Lesson, if the said several Persons had pursued, the Process probably might have proved of more Consequence than the Result of that their Experiment, which proves no Identity of the said Powders. And this deponent

Humphry



Humphry Jackson, further saith, that he hath in like manner duly considered the second Experiment set forth in the said Paper exhibited, and finds the same to prove no more than the said first Experiment. And this deponent Humphry Jackson, in like manner hath duly considered the third Experiment set forth in the said Paper hereto annexed, and mentioned to be made with rough Nitre, and says, it affords nothing worthy of a Remark, unless it had been possible for them to see the said two Powders subside equally alike through the Body of the melted Nitre, which this deponent conceives it was as much impossible for them to do as to see the Powders subside through the Sides of the red-hot Crucible. And this deponent Humphry Jackson saith, there was no Necessity for that Experiment, as the Persons named as aforesaid pretend to have proved, that an intense Heat had no visible Effects upon the said Powders, so Nitre could effect no great Change by that Experiment upon the fixed antimonial Part of the Powders, as they had undergone a much greater degree of Heat before, as appears to this deponent from his Experience in antimonial Preparations, and also by Dr. James's Specification now upon Record, and to which he refers. But this deponent Humphry Jackson saith, if the said Fever Powders had been properly treated with Nitre, with a small Addition of another Principle, the said Persons might very possibly have discovered the antimonial Part, which would have been an useful Process, and a real Analysis, and which might have opened a Way towards a Discovery of the other Ingredients. And this deponent saith, that in the whole, their third Experiment serves only to convey an Idea of the Chemical Knowledge of the several Persons who attended the said Experiments as aforesaid. And this deponent Humphry Jackson further saith, that he hath in like manner carefully considered the fourth Experiment according to the Rules of

Chemistry, which is mentioned to be made in the said Paper now exhibited to him with Spirits of Wine; and really finds it much less conducive to make any Discovery than the said third Experiment, because it is a known Truth that Spirits of Wine in Flame never burn deeper than its Surface, in which Case it could not possibly affect the Powder at the Bottom till the Spirits were nearly consumed, and then only the Surface of the said Powder could come in Contact with the Flame just at the End of the Operation; besides, that the finest Part of the Spirits always consume the first, and all Spirits of Wine leave a small Portion of Water behind, which doubtless the Powder absorbed; therefore in this Case the same specific Gravity proves nothing towards the two Powders being one and the same Composition. And this deponent Humphry Jackson saith, that the purest Alcohol should have been made use of in this Experiment, and the Powder stirred with a proper Instrument, particularly during the Operation. And this deponent is greatly surpris'd what could induce the several Persons above named, to try the said last Experiment, since it is evident that if an intense Heat had no Effect on the Powder, the gentle Flame of Spirits of Wine could not alter it; for if the said Persons proposed by this Means to separate the Sulphureous Part of the Antimony, which may be done by proper Treatment, the Experiment will teach all Persons ignorant of Chemistry, that the Thing is not to be accomplished by any such Method; and that Process can serve for no other Purpose more material. And this deponent Humphry Jackson further saith, that he hath duly considered the last Experiment set forth in the said Paper now exhibited, which doth incontestably prove that the said several Persons who made the same, have but little Knowledge or Experience in the Business of Chemistry; for it seems to be evident from the Process, that the said Persons did not conceive the Sub-

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ject to be antimonial, for if they did, why was Spirit of Nitre preferred? or surely they understood that Antimony was never known to dissolve in Spirit of Nitre without the Addition of Sea Salt; and as they do not mention to have put it into the Process, it could only shew them whether the Powders were alike alkalious, which the Juice of a Lemon would have convinced them of at half the Expence. And upon the whole of those Experiments, this deponent Humphry Jackson saith, that they afford no proper Evidence at all whereby it can be justly concluded that the said two Powders are one and the same Thing; for this deponent Humphry Jackson saith, the said several Processes prove nothing of the constituent Parts of the Compounds, which by the above-said Means have not been taken to pieces, nor even one Simple separated from the said Powder, nor have the said Persons proved by the said Experiments whether the said two Powders are Compounds or Simples, or whether they are Preparations of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, Lead, Antimony or Quicksilver, or whether simple or compounded with each in different Quantities: and therefore the said Experiments prove there has been *no Analysis made* \*, consequently no Identity proved. But this deponent Humphry Jackson saith, that Colour, Taste, Smell, and specific Gravity, is all the said Persons have discovered, and in which they pretend the said Powders to be similar; but all this affords no Proof of the Identity and Efficacy of the said two Powders. And this deponent Humphry Jackson further saith, that by the said Experiments mentioned in the said Paper now exhibited, a skilful Chemist may easily conceive that those who subscribed them did not understand into what various Forms and Shapes Preparations of Antimony are convertible. For Example, Regulus of Antimony is turned to a fixed, a volatile, and an intermediate Sub-

\* See the Remarks on Baker's Affidavit above.

stance, in the different Preparations of Diaphoretic Ceruse, Bezoar Mineral, Flowers, Mercurius Vitæ, Glass of Antimony, &c. from all which the Regulus may not only be recovered again, but any one of them may likewise be converted into another, or made to travel successively through all the various Forms and Schemes of the rest. The Glass, Calx, Regulus and Golden Sulphur of Antimony, the Crocus Metallorum and the Antimonium Diaphoreticum do all of them by being mixed with Mercury Sublimate turn into Butter of Antimony. And if any of the antimonial Preparations be reduced into the Reguline Form again, as the nearest to their natural State, and such Regulus, as it is simply separated from its sulphureous Part, should be again fused, and common Sulphur should be thrown upon it in the Fusion while it is detained in the Fire for that Purpose, the Regulus would thus be brought back again to the State of crude Antimony. And this deponent Humphry Jackson saith, from hence he can form an Idea of the Possibility tho' Difficulty of analysing antimonial Preparations. And this deponent also saith, if the said several Persons mentioned in the said exhibited Paper, pursued any of the above Methods, they certainly would have saved the Trouble of condemning their useless Set of Experiments mentioned in the said Paper exhibited, which appear to this deponent Humphry Jackson to be made with no other Design than to create Trouble and Expence, and to lessen the Value and Reputation of Dr. James's Fever Powder, and to increase the Value and Consumption of that Powder called *Schwanberg's* Universal Fever Powder.

*Humphry Jackson.*

*Sworn at my House in Cursitor-Street,  
the 5th Day of Dec. 1752, before me,  
Thomas Bennett.*

Secondly,



Secondly, That the Result of these Experiments could not be as they are represented in the Affidavits above mentioned, without some *Collusion* put in practice by Some-body, is proved by the following Affidavit.

**R**ALPH BROOKS, of the Parish of *St. Clement-Danes* in the County of *Middlesex*, Doctor of Physic, *Henry Mason*, of the same, Surgeon, *Thomas El yd*, of the Parish of *St. James's, Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Apothecary, *John Barrow*, of the Parish of *St. Andrew, Holborn*, in the said County of *Middlesex*, Chemist, *Richard Brooke*, of the Parish of *St. George, Hanover-Square*, Surgeon, *Richard Blacow* of the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*, Master of Arts, *Christopher Smart*, Fellow of *Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge*, Master of Arts, *Anne Medley*, of the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Spinster, and *Thomas Carnan*, of the Parish of *St. Gregory, London*, Bookseller, severally make Oath and say ; and first, the said *Henry Mason* for himself saith, that he did on the 26th Day of *June* last, purchase at the House of *Walter Baker* in *Helmet-Court*, in the *Strand*, some of the Powder sold by him, commonly called *Schwanberg's* Universal Fever Powder, which was delivered to this Deponent by a Person called *Mrs. Schwanberg* ; one Paper of which Powder sealed up in the same Condition this deponent purchased the same as aforesaid, is hereunto annexed, marked with the Letter (*A*) ; and one other Paper of the said Powder in the same Condition this deponent purchased the same as aforesaid, was on the 26th Day of *June* last produced by this deponent to several of the said other deponents, to make Trial of, as hereinafter is mentioned ; and this deponent *Henry Mason* for himself further saith, that he this deponent did, on the said 26th Day of *June* last, purchase at the  
House

House of *John Newbery* in *St. Paul's Church-yard, London*, of *Thomas Carnan* the Shopman there, some of the Powder called *Dr. Robert James's Fever Powder*, for the sole making whereof the said *Dr. James* hath Letters Patent, one Paper of which last mentioned Powder, sealed up and marked with the Letter (*B*), in the same Condition this deponent purchased the same as aforesaid, is hereunto annexed ; and one other Paper of the said last mentioned Powder this deponent did on the said 26th Day of *June* last, produce unto several of the said other deponents, to make Trial of, as hereinafter is mentioned. And this deponent *Thomas Carnan* saith, that the said Powder which the said *Henry Mason* bought of this deponent on the 26th of *June* last, as herein before is mentioned, was some of the said *Dr. Robert James's Fever Powder*, for the sole making of which he has Letters Patent, and was taken by this deponent out of a large parcel that had been received from time to time from the said *Robert James* by this deponent for Sale, and were sealed as usual by this deponent. And this deponent *Anne Medley* for herself saith, that some Time in the Year 1743, and at several other Times she this deponent did see *William Schwanberg*, commonly called *Baron Schwanberg*, make a Powder which he called the Fever Powder, and that she did then and at other Times help and assist the said *Schwanberg* in making the said Powder, and that she has frequently made the said Powder herself in the presence and by the direction of the said *Schwanberg* ; and this deponent further saith, that she has some of the said Powder so made by the said *Schwanberg* now in her Custody, and which has not been out of her Custody since the same was made by the said *Schwanberg* ; and she this deponent did, on the 26th Day of *June* last, deliver some of the said Powder which she this deponent did receive from the said *Schwanberg*, and which she saw  
made

made by the said *Schwanberg* as aforesaid, and which she has had in her Custody ever since, unto several of the said other deponents, to make Trial of as herein after mentioned ; and that one other Paper of the same Powder is hercunto annexed, sealed up and marked with the Letter (*D*) ; and she this deponent saith, that it exactly resembles all the Fever Powder which she this deponent saw the said *Schwanberg* make, and particularly as containing a great number of shining Particles in it when viewed in the Sun. And these deponents, *Ralph Brookes, Thomas Lloyd, Henry Mason, John Barrow, Richard Brooke, Richard Blacow* and *Christopher Smart*, severally say, they did on the said 26th of *June* last, meet together and examine the said three several Sorts of Powder produced unto them as herein-before is mentioned ; and upon comparing the said three Sorts of Powders, these deponents found them to be very different in Colour and Appearance from each other, the said first-mentioned Powder that was had at the said *Walter Baker's* as aforesaid being much whiter than the said other two Powders, and the second of the above mentioned Powders which was that of the said *Dr. James's* being of a darker Colour ; and the other of the said Powders, which was that of the said *Schwanberg's*, produced by the said *Anne Medley*, being quite brown or ash-coloured. And these deponents then proceeded to try the specific Gravity of each of the said three Powders, and weighed an equal Bulk of all of them in the same Scale, and found that the same Bulk of each of them weighed as follows ; that is to say, the last mentioned Powder of *Schwanberg*, thirty-nine Grains ; the said *Walter Baker's* said Powder, only twenty-three Grains, and the said *Dr. James's* said Powder, only twenty-one Grains ; so that the Difference of the specific Gravity was nearly one tenth betwixt the said *Dr. James's* and *Baker's* said Powders ; and more than

one

one Third betwixt the said *James's* said Powder and the said *Schwanberg's* said Powder produced by the said *Anne Medley* ; and these deponents did further put into three Glasses an equal quantity as near as possibly they could of strong Spirit of Nitre, and into these three Glasses some of the said three Sorts of Powder severally and respectively ; and the said Dr. *James's* said Powder made not the least Effervescence, Ebullition or Fermentation in the Glass into which it was put with the strong Spirits of Nitre. But the said *Baker's* said Powder made a great Effervescence, Ebullition or Fermentation ; and the said *Schwanberg's* said Fever Powder, produced by the said *Anne Medley*, made a considerable Effervescence, Ebullition or Fermentation. And these deponents the said *Ralph Brooks, Henry Mason, Thomas Lloyd, John Barrow, Richard Brooke, Richard Blacow, and Christopher Smart*, say, that the Experiments made as aforesaid, appeared to these deponents to demonstrate, and these deponents are of Opinion, that the said three Powders are essentially different from each other ; and with respect to the several Experiments mentioned in the Copy of an Affidavit of *John Mouliot*, exhibited unto these deponents at the Time of making this their Affidavit, these deponents say, that as to the Experiments therein mentioned to be made with Spirit of Nitre, these deponents upon trying the like Experiments found the same to turn out different, as herein-before is mentioned. And as to the several other Experiments in the said annexed Copy of an Affidavit mentioned, these deponents are of Opinion, those Experiments are by no means conclusive to shew that the said Dr. *James's* said Fever Powder and that sold by the said *Walter Baker* are the same Medicine and Preparation ; and which these deponents are of Opinion they are not, for the Reasons herein-before mentioned. And these deponents are further of Opinion, and do believe



lieve that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to shew any sensible Difference between some antimonial Medicines, otherwise than by the Effect on the human Body, when taken internally.

*All sworn at the Public Office,  
the 4th Day of July, 1752,  
before*

S. Burroughs.

R. Brookes,  
H. Mason,  
Tho. Loyd,  
J. Barrow,  
Rich. Brooke,  
R. Blacow,  
C. Smart,  
Anne Medley,  
Tho. Carnan.

Thus we see three of *Baker's* own Experiments made by several Gentlemen of Eminence in the learned World, all turn out very different from what the same Experiments are said to have done in *Mouliot's* Affidavit. And the other two were esteemed so trifling, so inconclusive and absurd, that the Gentlemen did not think it of the least Consequence to try them.

Now I see but one Way of vindicating the Persons from Censure, who were present at *Baker's* Experiments. But as every one ought to incline to the good-natured Side, I shall humbly represent, that it was possible for *Baker* or some other Person to buy Dr. *James's* Powder either at his House, or at Mr. *Newbery's*, to take them out of the Doctor's Papers, and to put them into others made up and sealed like what he calls *Schwanberg's*. Then a Hint to *Mouliot* to come at a particular Time to buy *Schwanberg's* Powder, or to buy it of a Person at his House duly instructed, will account for the Diversity of Success in these Experiments, and the many contradictory Affidavits that have been made.

I should be glad however to be informed, why some Powders bought at Mr. *Dacey's* in *Bow Church-*

yard, (who sold them for *Baker*) the same Day and Hour, should, at a certain Time, have very different Appearances ; but I think one of the following Affidavits may in some measure account for it.

**W**ILLIAM H——— \*, of the Parish of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in the County of Middlesex, Apothecary, maketh Oath and saith, that he this deponent about twelve Months since did several Times administer to different People several Doses of the Powder commonly called Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, which this deponent had from the said Dr. *James* himself, and for the sole making whereof he has a Patent, as this deponent is informed and believes. And this deponent says, that upon repeated Trials he always found the said Powder very mild in its Operations, acting as a Sudorific and gently opening, without causing any or very little Disturbance to the Patient, and proved very efficacious in curing the Disease. And this deponent saith, that this deponent being informed that *Walter Baker* of *Helmet-Court* in the *Strand*, sold a Powder that he pretended was the same with the said Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, this deponent did also above a Year since procure some of the said *Baker's* Fever Powder, which this deponent had from the said *Walter Baker* himself, who then pretended to this deponent that it was the same with

\* As it may be reasonably ask'd, who Mr. *William H——*, who made the two following Affidavits, is ; it is proper to inform the Reader, that he is a Gentleman inferior to none of his Profession in Character, for Knowledge, Integrity, and Honesty : Hence another Question may arise, viz. Why his Name is not Printed ; to which I answer, that Mr. *Baker* is so fond of Law, and so much upon the *Qui vive*, that it seem'd most prudent to put only the initial Letter of his Surname. But the Original Affidavits may be seen by any Gentleman who desires that Information,

the said Dr. *James's* said Fever Powder, and told this deponent that he the said *Walter Baker* learnt the Art and Secret of preparing it from one *William Schwanberg*, commonly called *Baron Schwanberg*, and that it was made after his Method; or used Words to that or the like Effect; and acquainted this deponent that twenty Grains of his the said *Baker's* said Powder was a proper Dose, and that thirty Grains thereof might be safely given; and this deponent saith, he did several Times make trial of the said *Walter Baker's* said Powder, by giving it to several Persons, and tho' this deponent gave only ten Grains at a time thereof twice a Day, this deponent found the same to be very violent in its Operations, causing most violent Vomitings and Purgings, and frequently Convulsions, and was much like in its Effect to the Medicine called Glass of Antimony, which is a very strong antimonial Vomit; and tho' this deponent hath several times administered of the said Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, to thirty Grains to a weak Person at a time, this deponent found no violent Effect therefrom, but it operated mildly as aforesaid. And this deponent saith, that he this deponent has given Doses of the said Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, and of the said *Walter Baker's* Powder, to one and the same Person, as well as to different Persons; and this deponent always found the said *Walter Baker's* said Powder to have very different Operations and Effects from the said Dr. *James's* said Powder; and in this deponent's Opinion and Judgment, the said Dr. *James's* said Powder, and the said *Walter Baker's* said Powder, are very different Preparations, and by their Effects upon repeated Trials, demonstratively appeared to be very different. And this deponent saith, he made the aforesaid Trials at the Request of no Person; and with no View or Design to serve either the said Dr. *James*, or the said *Walter Baker*; but for this deponent's own Information,

and with a View to relieve the Sick. And this deponent saith, that in his this deponent's Judgment, the said Dr. *James* said Fever Powder is a very good, gentle, and safe Medicine; and the said *Walter Baker*'s is a very violent Medicine, and dangerous to be administered.

*W. H.*

*Sworn at the public Office in Simond's-Inn,  
the 20th of June, 1752, before  
S. Burroughs.*

*Mr. H———'s Second Affidavit.*

**W**ILLIAM H———, of the Parish of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in the Liberty of *Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Apothecary; maketh Oath and saith, that some few Days after this deponent made a former Affidavit relating to Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, and a Fever Powder sold by *Walter Baker* of *Helmet-Court* in the *Strand*; which Affidavit was made on the 20th of *June* last, the said *Walter Baker* sent for this deponent to a Tavern in *Bow Street, Covent-Garden*; and this deponent going to him there, the said *Walter Baker* asked this deponent, if he had still the Powder which he had from the said *Walter Baker*; and this deponent answering, that he had some of it by him; the said *Walter Baker* then desired this deponent not to let the said Dr. *James* have it, and which Desire he repeated to this deponent several times with great Earnestness. And this deponent saith, that the Powder in the Vial, sealed up with a Label annexed thereto, and exhibited by this deponent, at the Time of this deponent's making this his Affidavit, is part of the same Powder mentioned in this deponent's said former Affidavit, and which this deponent saith he purchased of the said *Walter Baker*, above a Year since, and which the said *Baker* sold to this deponent as and for the  
Fever



Fever Powder made by him the said *Walter Baker*, as taught him by one *Schwanberg*, and which he pretended was the same as made by the said *Dr. James*. And this deponent saith, the said Powder in the said Vial is the very same in all respects as this deponent received it from the said *Walter Baker*, and has never been out of this deponent's Custody since. And this deponent saith, that some Time after he received the said Powder from the said *Walter Baker*, and after this deponent had tried the same, as in this deponent's said former Affidavit is mentioned, he this deponent did acquaint the said *Walter Baker*, that his said Powder was not the same with the said *Dr. James's* said Fever Powder, and particularly, neither in its Colour nor Effect.

*W. H.*

Sworn at the public Office, 6th of July,  
1752, before Ant. Allen.

*Baker's* Intention in this Request needs little Explanation; for had he meant fairly, there was not the least Occasion for him to entreat this Gentleman not to let *Dr. James* have any of the Powder which he had sold him as *Dr. James's* Powder. But in fact, the Powder thus sold by *Baker* differed extremely from what he sold, and produced at the Time his Petition came to be heard before the Attorney and Solicitor-General, which was a Circumstance not much in his Favour.

**JAMES PERROT**, of the Parish of *St. James's Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Apothecary, maketh Oath and saith, that on or about the fourth Day of *January* last past, he this deponent bought at the House of *Walter Baker* in *Helmet-Court*, in the *Strand*, in *Westminster* aforesaid, Journeyman Printer, some Papers of a Fever Powder, called *Schwanberg's* universal Powder for Fevers,

and which was delivered to this deponent sealed up with a printed Paper of Directions, one of which Papers of Powder so sealed up, together with the said printed Directions, is hereunto annexed, in the same Condition this deponent received the same as aforesaid; and this deponent saith, that some time afterwards this deponent gave one Dose of the said Powder containing twenty Grains, to a strong Woman, who was this deponent's Patient, which operated both by Vomiting and Purging with excessive Violence; and this deponent saith, he did about three or four Years ago administer to a Patient some of Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, which this deponent had of the said Doctor himself; and this deponent did give thereof fifteen Grains at a Dose, to a weak Person, for nine Nights successively; and did also at another Time repeat the same to the same Person for seven Nights successively; and this deponent at all the said Times found the said Dr. *James's* said Powder operate very mildly, and without any violent Symptoms whatever; and from the Nature and different Operations of the said Dr. *James's* Powder, and of that bought of the said *Walter Baker*, this deponent conceives the same to be different Preparations.

*James Perrot.*

*Sworn at the public Office, 23d June,  
1752, before*

*W. Spicer.*

**J**OHN DENNE, of the Parish of St. *Bennet-Fink*, in the City of *London*, Gentleman, maketh Oath and saith, that at several Times in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-one, this Deponent having feverish Disorders, he took the Powder called Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, which operated sometimes by Sweating and sometimes by Purging, very mildly, and in such manner as to give him Spirits. And this Deponent saith, that in *January*

nuary, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-two, he had a violent Inflammation in his Leg, attended with a Fever, for which he again took the said Powder several Times, in very large Doses, when it again operated very mildly and pleasantly as before. And this Deponent further says, that in the Beginning of *August*, One Thousand seven Hundred and Fifty-two, he had a Return of the Inflammation in his Leg, together with a feverish Heat as before ; and having observed in the public Papers a Powder called *Schwanberg's* Fever Powder advertised to be sold by *Cluer Dicey* in *Bow-Churchyard*, and *Walter Baker* of *Helmet-Court* in the *Strand*, he this Deponent bought three Papers of the said Powder, at the Warehouse of *Cluer Dicey* in *Bow-Churchyard*, together with printed Directions for making use of them ; and that on the fifteenth of *August* last past, at this Deponent's going to Bed at Night, he took one of those Powders, according to the printed Directions given this Deponent with the said last mentioned Powder, when he bought the same ; and this Deponent saith, that about five o' Clock in the Morning of the sixteenth of *August* last, the said Powder began to purge him, and continued to purge him very violently till about twelve o' Clock at Noon, during all which Time he this Deponent was racked with very great Pains, Griping, and excessive Sickñess, with strong Efforts to vomit ; and these Symptoms were succeeded by a violent Head-ach, which continued three or four Days ; and this Deponent had afterwards again Recourse to Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, which again operated in the same mild and gentle Manner as before, and left no Head-ach ; and therefore this Deponent is of Opinion, the said Powders called Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, and that called *Schwanberg's* Fever Powder, are very different. And this Deponent saith, the above mentioned Powder which this Deponent took as aforesaid, called Dr. *James's* Fever Powder

Powder, this Deponent had of the said Dr. *James* himself.

*John Dennis.*

Sworn at the public Office, the 15th of  
Nov. 1752, before P. Holford.

I must ask the Reader's Pardon for keeping him a little longer in very indifferent Company, because it may be material to inform him who the Persons are, or were, who have set themselves up as competent Judges of Chemistry and Medicines ; and have sworn to such unfortunate Circumstances, that no one in his Senses can believe to be true. The first Gentleman we shall beg leave to introduce to your Acquaintance is, *Walter Baker*, born at *Shrewsbury*, of poor but honest Parents, who sent him to School where he learn'd to read, and write something like *English* mis-spelt ; he was then put Apprentice to a Printer, served Part of his Time, and afterward's came to *London*, where he worked as a Journeyman, till being seized with the Gout, which he was apprehensive would deprive him of the Use of his Hands, and consequently of his Trade, he consulted Dr. *James* with respect to his Health, and also advised with him how he might earn any tolerable Subsistence in case he should lose his Limbs. The Doctor told him, that as he was by much the most impudent Fellow he ever saw, and had a most excellent Countenance and Person to qualify him for Adventures, he thought he could not do better than turn either Mountebank, or Conjuror ; and added, that he was acquainted with a Person (meaning *Schwanberg*) who had a good Medicine for the Gravel and Stone, and with whom he promised *Baker* to make him acquainted, which he actually did, and which it is very certain he would not have done, if he had intended to avail himself of any of *Schwanberg's* pretended Discoveries. *Baker*, full of Self-Sufficiency, and determined to enter upon  
this



this new Scene in Life, immediately took Lodgings at a Conjuror's House in the *Old-Baily*; but finding himself not qualified for the arduous Undertaking of Magic, he removed to *Schwanberg's* Lodgings in *Exeter-Street*, together with a Gentlewoman of his Acquaintance who goes sometimes by the Name of Mrs. *Baker*, and sometimes by that of Mrs. *Buckley*. Here he lived till *Schwanberg* died, at the Madhouse at *Bethnal-Green*, in the Year 1744, where he was kept in that unhappy State at the Expence of the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*; and then *Baker* set up Doctor for himself. It was necessary to say thus much to shew, that it was absolutely Compassion to this *worthy Gentleman's* unhappy Situation, that made Dr. *James* first acquainted with him, and afterwards shew him some Countenance, so far as to recommend the Lixivium of Lime, which he tells us he has *insigniz'd*, The Liquid Shell.

The next Person who appears in this doughty Pamphlet is *Mary Schwanberg*, whom I know nothing of, unless the Lady is metamorphos'd by the Magic *Baker* learnt of the Conjuror, from the Person of *Mary Halsey* into *Schwanberg's* Widow.

The next I shall beg leave to introduce on the Chemical Stage is *Peter Gandon*, a Person most excellently qualified for chemical Experiments, being a Gunsmith, in *Coventry-street*, at the upper End of the *Hay-market*.

*William Law* presents himself the next to View; the Doctor took this Lad to be a very dirty Errand-Boy to Mr. *Crawley*, Apothecary, in *Bury-street*, *St. James's*, and never till lately knew he was his Apprentice.

The next Judge of Chemistry is *Lucy Jones*, a Gentlewoman, from whose known Erudition, (of which the setting her Mark to her Affidavit is an undoubted Proof) we may expect ample Satisfaction and Conviction; she swears, she nursed

fed two of *Schwanberg's* Children. It is remarkable that this Woman is set up by *Baker* for a Judge of one of the most difficult Branches of Chemistry; a Province, her Education, Learning and Abilities qualified her for, as well as any other of the Gentry produced to swear in *Baker's* Behalf.

*John Maitland*, another of *Baker's* formidable Veterans, was a Creature of the most abandoned Principles, and of a most execrable Life and Conversation, whose Testimony (could his Character and Principles be properly explained) would be little regarded by any of the Professors of Christianity. He assisted the Doctor as an Amanuensis, whilst he was writing the Medicinal Dictionary; but was during that Time so often drunk, that he was of very little Use. The last Time I saw him, he was in so wretched a Condition, that his Shirt reached about two Inches below the Collar of his Half-Waistcoat; the Iron Teeth of Time having devoured the lower Part of each.—*Baker* went to this extraordinary Personage in the *Poultry-Compter*, gave him out of meer Charity, Meat, Drink and Money; and he made the Affidavit, which *Baker* has printed. Soon after he got out of the *Compter*, he was found by the Watch on a Bulk in *Fleet-street*, with his Legs mortified, was conveyed to the Workhouse, and there died as miserably as he had lived.

The next on the Chemical Stage, is *John-David Barbutt*, formerly Secretary of the Post-Office, from which he was discharged for Reasons I shall not attempt to enquire into at present. But as the Place is said to be worth more than 1000£. a Year, 'tis not probable he left it voluntarily, or was discharged for any extraordinary Abilities or Virtues. The only Things he swears of any Consequence are, that Dr. *James* told him, that he knew how to prepare *Schwanberg's* Powder; that he had used it with Success;

cess; and that he refused to take it in a Fever which he, the Doctor, was afflicted with, when advised to it by the said *Barbutt*. The two first Articles have already been answered; the last makes much in the Doctor's Favour, as it confirms the Truth of what Opinion the Doctor has always said he entertained of *Schwanberg's Powder*. Mr. *Barbutt*, since his Dismission from the Post Office, has, it seems, found out, or been taught, the Philosopher's Stone, and the Transmutation of Metals; and I am well informed, shews a Medal sent him as a Present from the interior Parts of *Arabia*, by the Society of *Rosicrucians*; and surely no one can doubt of his profound Knowledge in Chemistry.

*Nathaniel Keefoot* is the next whose Affidavit *Baker* has published. This Gentleman was bred a Dyer, was afterwards concerned in making Urcello, a Colour used by the Dyers; and since that, has acted as a Broker for raising Money, buying and selling Woad; or any Thing else.

As to Mr. *Erasmus King*, this Philosopher was, I am informed, a kind of Porter or Servant to the celebrated Doctor *Desaguliers*, from whom it is not probable he could learn much Chemistry, the Doctor never pretending to know any thing of it himself.

*Richard Siddal*, who styles himself Chemist, swears also to the Experiments above mentioned. And as it seem'd miraculous to me that a Chemist should call these Trials, Experiments; I enquired who he was, and received Information, that he had been an Apprentice to Mr. *Lewis*, a Wholesale Druggist in the City, where he served out somewhat more than half his Time; then left his Master, and set up a Chemist's Shop.

It should not seem necessary to take any Notice of *Gerard Dowman, Saluberrimæ Facultatis Doctor Medicus*;

*dicus*: But I must beg leave to remark, that *he* was Apprentice to an Apothecary in *London*, where he learned to play on the Fiddle; that he went to *Paris*, came back a Doctor; and died soon after of a certain Distemper, which a *Doctor Medicus*, ought to have known how to have cured. This *Dowman*, was the ever memorable Person who made such a Figure in the Papers for curing a Woman (shrewdly suspected of having never been ill) of a Wound in the *Pudenda* made with a *Stick stuck* full of Nails; by which a Number of charitably disposed Persons are said to have been *taken in*. He also was the Author of a Treatise on a *Scirrhus*, and 'tis remarkable that this *Doctor Medicus* never spelled the Word right in his whole Book.

*Christopher Gascoign*, is another Gentleman who swears to *Baker's Experiments*. He styles himself Surgeon, but I cannot find his Name in the List of Surgeons, nor have I the Honour to know who he is; so I must leave him in that Obscurity in which I found him.

*John Mouliot*, who calls himself Upholder, is the next Mr. *Baker* has exhibited. I could never find out this Gentleman's Shop, nor where he lives; and as I have before made some Remarks on his Affidavit, I shall take my leave of him for this Time.

*Francis Hammond* comes next. I had some Difficulty to find out this Gentleman too; but going along *Bridges-street*, I by Chance saw his Name on an Alehouse Sign of *the World turn'd upside down*, near the Playhouse, and upon Enquiry, found this Victualler was the identical Gentleman, who took upon himself to judge of Chemical Experiments.

Next,



Next *John Holts*, Mineralurgift, makes his Appearance. All I could possibly learn of this great Personage was, that he died about a Month after making his Affidavit, at his Lodgings in an Ale-house Garret, near St. *Martin's Church*. This is the best Intelligence I could procure of him.

The last I shall take notice of is *Thomas Worlidge*, Face-Painter. As this Gentleman is by Trade a Painter, it is not likely he should be a very great Judge of Chemistry. But tho' he was, there is a Circumstance, which ought to take much from the Force of his Evidence. It is, that *Baker* admires, more than any man living, Mr. *Worlidge's* Painting; and I am well informed, *Baker* understands Painting much better than Physic. Be that as it may, here is, I am afraid, something like Bribery and Corruption; for, if *Baker* admires *Worlidge* as a Painter, the least *Worlidge* can do is to admire him as a Doctor.

All the rest of *Baker's* Evidences swear to Things of so little Importance, that it is by no Means worth while to take notice of them. And those I have mentioned are infinitely obliged to me, for the great Honour I have done them.

Before I take leave of the Public it may not be improper to observe, that the Manner of *Schwamberg's* leaving his Country was probably the Reason why *Baker* would not enter into the History of that great Personage. 'Tis no uncommon Thing for artful People to *chuse* to travel abroad, when the Law will not permit them to stay at Home, and to dignify themselves with a Sort of Title, in order the more effectually to take in the Credulous and Unwary; and of this Truth many unhappy Tradesmen of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, can bear testimony.

*Baker* was likewise cunning enough not to try  
H any

any Experiments before those notable Judges, till after Dr. *James* had filed his Specification for public Inspection; and from that Time there was no Conjurat[i]on, nor any Acquaintance with *Schwanberg's* required, to make a Medicine in some Respects similar to Dr. *James's* in Appearance; and I hope *Baker* himself will not be so case-harden'd as to deny, that his Powder is very different now, from what it was before that Period of Time.

## F I N I S.





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